MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 APRIL 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian troops killed over 300 Iraqi soldiers during a 30-31 March infiltration operation in the north, Iran claimed in a war report cited by Tehran radio. Other reports carried by the radio stated that Iranian warplanes inflicted heavy losses in raids on Iraqi positions in the Al-Faw peninsula 31 March and 1 April.

Lebanon

The fighting between Palestinian gunmen and the Amal Movement stopped during the evening of 31 March as a result of efforts by the Camps Security Coordination Committee to secure a cease-fire, Beirut radio reported. In another development, French Embassy sources announced that France has decided to withdraw its remaining observers from Lebanon, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio noted.

Libya

The PDRY foreign minister congratulated Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on Libya's "great victory" in the face of U.S. "aggression," Aden radio stated in a report on their 31 March meeting in Tripoli.

Sudan

A military source cited by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* announced that two Ethiopian jets recently violated Sudanese airspace and overflew the Upper Nile district capital of Malakal, SUNA reported.

Further Sudanese criticism of the United States was expressed in a SUNA political commentary, which accused Washington of seeking to undermine Sudanese unity by exploiting the southern problem.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak has ordered that a student wounded in a clash with policemen in Asyut be taken by special plane to the military hospital in Cairo, MENA reported. The student was shot when he and three other persons assaulted two detectives who were trying to prevent them putting up posters advertising a seminar in a local mosque, the agency disclosed.

Israel

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin criticized the U.S. State Department in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio, asserting that its "verbal maneuvering" will not accelerate the process of getting Jordan and moderate Palestinians to negotiate with Israel. The radio said Rabin believes that rather than talking, the Americans should do something about the quality of life in the occupied territories. He also viewed the State Department's advice that U.S. politicians avoid visiting the Middle East as "giving in to terrorism."

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

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1 April 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat on U.S. Actions, PLO Relations With Jordan *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 29 Mar]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Meets With Kuwaiti Prime Minister *[Kuwait]* ..... A 1
Addresses Palestinians in Kuwait *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
PLO's Milhim: No Results From Contacts With Syria *[WAKH]* ..... A 1
Amal Attacks on Beirut Palestinian Camps Reported *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
PLO Forces' Recent Anti-Israeli Operations Reported *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Further Operations *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
2 Labor Party Offices Blown Up *[Sanaa Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 3
DFLP Claims Responsibility for Jericho Mine *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 3
Fatah's Al-Hasan Denies To Head Government in Exile *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 27 Mar]* ..... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Weekly Interviews GCC Economic Official ..... C 1
Daily Reports Fourth Quarter Oil Exports *[GULF DAILY NEWS 30 Mar]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Receives Libyan Envoy With Message ..... C 1
Daily Says Richard Murphy To Visit Gulf *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
ARAB TIMES: Petroleum Corporation Profits Down *[29 Mar]* ..... C 2

PDRY

Secretary General Leaves for Bulgarian Congress ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Visit by FRG Economic Minister Bangemann ..... C 2
Technical Training Accord Signed *[DPA]* ..... C 2
Minister, Delegation Depart ..... C 2
Cabinet Session Held; Oil Situation Discussed ..... C 3
Official Denies UK Journal Report on Oil Policy ..... C 3

UAE

WAKH: Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi ..... C 3
Departs for Home *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
Conveys Message to President *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
Libyan Officials Conclude 3-Day Visit, Depart ..... C 3
Minister Comments on Coming April OPEC Meeting *[KHALEEJ TIMES 31 Mar]* ..... C 4
PDRY Official Issues Statement to AL-ITTIHAD *[WAKH]* ..... C 4

EGYPT

UK House Speaker Arrives in Cairo 30 March ..... D 1
Received by Mubarak ..... D 1
Meets Al-Mahjub, Opposition Figures ..... D 1

UK Speaker on Visit, Talks ..... D 1
UAE Paper: President Orders Army on Alert *[WAM]* ..... D 1
President Mubarak Addresses Damietta Rally ..... D 1
Ghali Marks Palestinian Land Day; Issues Statement ..... D 2
Defense Minister Chairs 'Reconstruction' Meeting ..... D 2
Israeli Delegation to Tabah Talks Arrives ..... D 3
Student Wounded as 4 Attack Police in Asyut ..... D 3
Press on AL-AHRAR Chief Editor Change ..... D 3

IRAQ

Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Bulgaria ..... E 1
PLO Leadership To Meet in Baghdad 'Next Week' ..... E 1
KUNA: Official Terms Ties With USSR 'Extremely Good' ..... E 1
Oil Minister Discusses Drop in Oil Prices ..... E 1
Communique No 2,169 Details Latest Combat Action ..... E 1

JORDAN

Spanish Government Delegation Arrives in Amman ..... F 1
Received by Prince Hasan ..... F 1
Received by Al-Masri, Al-Khatib ..... F 1
Senate President Receives U.S. House Member ..... F 1
Awqaf Ministry Celebrates Al-Aqsa Land Day ..... F 1
Commentary on Passing of New Electoral Law ..... F 2
JORDAN TIMES Reports Debate *[29 Mar]* ..... F 2
AL-RA'Y Editorial *[29 Mar]* ..... F 3
AL-DUSTUR: Law in Harmony With Changes *[28 Mar]* ..... F 3
Egypt Stand on U.S. Action Against Libya Praised *[AL-DUSTUR 1 Apr]* ..... F 4

LEBANON

French Government To Withdraw Remaining Observers *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Observers Gather for Departure *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Explosive Charge Planted Near British Council *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Minister Birri's Home Reportedly Hit by Rocket *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Opponents in Amal Responsible *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Birri on Upcoming Amal Conference, Israel ..... G 1
'New Strategy' for Border Strip ..... G 1
'Lack of Security' in W. Beirut *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Israeli Activities in South *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Further Reports on Amal, Palestinian Fighting ..... G 2
Measures Agreed Upon; Clashes Erupt ..... G 2
'Heavy' Gunfire Near Sabra, Shatila ..... G 2
Group Claims Attacks on Amal *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Cease-Fire Reached ..... G 2
Amal Orders Execution of Palestinians *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
'Fierce' Clashes in Camps *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Christians Comment on Syrian Aims, Activities *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
'Official' Lebanese Forces Source ..... G 3
Ja'Ja' on Shelling *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Sham'un, Karamah Comment *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
AFP: Hizballah Member Calls for Referendum ..... G 4
Bombs Planted in Galilee on Land Day Anniversary ..... G 4

SYRIA

Al-Asad Meets With AAPSO Delegation 31 Mar ..... H 1
Receives Former Egyptian Ministers ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Returns From Abu Dhabi 31 Mar ..... H 1
USSR's Vladimir Polyakov Arrives 31 Mar for Talks *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 1 Apr]* ..... H 1

Meets With Al-Shar' ..... H 1
Ba'th's Qaddah, Delegation Leave for Bulgaria ..... H 1
LCY Delegation Arrives for Talks 31 Mar ..... H 2
Progressive Front Reviews Political Developments ..... H 2
AL-THAWRAH Warns Israel Against Aggression ..... H 3
TISHRIN Comments on Bush, Murphy Upcoming Tour ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Reportage on FRG Opposition Leader Rau's Visit ..... I 1
Rau Meets With Peres ..... I 1
Meets With Shamir *[AL HAMISHMAR 1 Apr]* ..... I 1
Peres Refuses To Comment on Waldheim Affair ..... I 1
Rabin Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policy, Lack of Action ..... I 1
For 'Surrender' to Terrorism ..... I 2
Rabin on 'Highest Priority' of Peace With Egypt ..... I 2
On Military Cooperation With FRG *[DPA]* ..... I 2
Goren Returns From U.S.; Development Plan Reported *[AL HAMISHMAR 31 Mar]* ..... I 3
Lubrani: No Need To Reassess Security Zone Policy ..... I 3
Levi Warns Syria, Comments on Peace Process *[HATZOFE 1 Apr]* ..... I 4
Knesset Approves 1986-87 State Budget ..... I 4
Latest Attempt To Heal Herut Rift Fails *[THE JERUSALEM POST 30 Mar]* ..... I 4
More on Herut Deadlock ..... I 4
Protest to UN Over UNIFIL Negligence in S. Lebanon ..... I 4
Palestinian-Hizballah Cooperation Increasing *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 1 Apr]* ..... I 5
IDF Limiting Enlistments in Army of Southern Lebanon *[DAVAR 30 Mar]* ..... I 5
86 Percent Increase in Armed Attacks in W. Bank *[THE JERUSALEM POST 27 Mar]* ..... I 6
Settlers in Territories Increase in 1985 *[THE JERUSALEM POST 28 Mar]* ..... I 6
Daylong Curfew on Jericho Lifted; Dozens Detained ..... I 6
Student Injured in Bi'r Zayt by IDF Officer's Fire ..... I 6
Three Students Injured ..... I 6
Gaza Youth Throws Grenade; Killed by Police ..... I 6
20 South African Blacks Taking Histadrut Course ..... I 6
Aircraft Industries Official: Lavi Costs $30 Million ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Petroleum Minister Meets With USSR Counterpart *[OPECNA]* ..... Q 1
TASS Carries Joint Comminique *[cross-reference]* ..... Q 1
Reportage on Visit of Albanian Parliamentary Group ..... Q 1
Arrives in Algiers ..... Q 1
Received by Bendjedid ..... Q 1
Concludes Visit, Departs ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Rabat: Soviet Source Says Missile Hit U.S. Drones ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi, RSA Liberation Group Discuss Struggle ..... Q 1
WAM: Information Minister Views U.S. Aggression ..... Q 2
Further Reportage on Visit of PDRY Foreign Minister ..... Q 2
Affirms Solidarity Against U.S. *[Aden]* ..... Q 2
Received by Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 2
Further Details on Meeting *[Aden]* ..... Q 2
Culture Secretary Receives Bulgarian Official ..... Q 2

MAURITANIA

CMSN Secretary, Libyan Brotherhood Member Meet ..... Q 3

MOROCCO

Deputy Prime Minister Receives EEC's Cheysson ..... Q 3

SUDAN

Ethiopian Planes Violate Sudanese Airspace ..... Q 3
Former Vice President Sentenced to 20 Years ..... Q 3
Offices for Integration With Egypt To Be Dissolved ..... Q 4
SUNA Commentary Flays U.S. 'Pressure,' 'Plots' ..... Q 4
AL-AYYAM Attacks U.S. 'Hostility,' 'Blackmail' ..... Q 4
Chief of Staff Comments on Visit to Libya ..... Q 5
Siwar al-Dhahab Reaffirms Election Pledge ..... Q 5
Prime Minister on Elections, Security, Egyptian Ties ..... Q 5
SPLA Spokesman Rejects 'Partial Elections' ..... Q 5
CP Paper Reports Mass Resignation of Police Force ..... Q 6
Interior Minister Supports Resignations ..... Q 6
SPLA Radio: SPLM, National Alliance Issue Statement ..... Q 6
Garang Briefs SPLA Officers *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 7
SPLA Radio Commentary on Declaration ..... Q 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Fighters Raid Moroccan Army Positions *[Algiers]* ..... Q 8
Further Details *[AFP]* ..... Q 8

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

Calm Restored After Anti-French Demonstrations *[AFP]* ..... S 1

CHAD

Habre Says Peace Talks Needed With Al-Qadhdhafi *[PANA]* ..... S 1
GUNT Calls Diouf Agent of French Imperialism *[AFP]* ..... S 1
GUNT Representative in Congo Resigns Post *[AFP]* ..... S 1

GABON

Africa No 1 Views U.S.-Libya Conflict ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Views Tribunal on CEAO Affair ..... T 1
SIDWAYA Views Sankara Role at CEAO Summit ..... T 1

GAMBIA

Ouagadougou Reports New Treason Law Adopted ..... T 1
New Opposition Party Chooses Leader ..... T 2

GUINEA-BISSAU

Commerce Minister Allegedly Arrested *[Lisbon]* ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Universities, Colleges Exempt From School Closures ..... T 2

MALI

President Traore Pledges To Fight Corruption ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Media Comment on U.S. Actions in Gulf of Sidra ..... T 3
NEW NIGERIAN Condemnation ..... T 3
Radio Urges Mediation ..... T 3
HERALD Urges U.S. To Accept USSR Arms Proposals ..... T 3
CONCORD, OBSERVER Comment on OPEC Meeting ..... T 4

TOGO

President Eyadema Presides Over Military Maneuvers ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

CIA Director Casey, Savimbi Meet in Africa *[Lisbon]* ..... U 1
Party Declaration on 10th Anniversary of Victory ..... U 1
'Counterrevolutionaries' Killed in Cuanza Sul ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique on Officials Killed in Plane Crash ..... U 2
Death Mistakenly Reported ..... U 3
Machel to Return Without Traveling to Romania ..... U 3

NAMIBIA

People's Liberation Army Combat Actions Reported ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria Boycott Scheduled To Begin 1 April ..... U 5
Heunis Answers Transvaal Resettlement Questions ..... U 5
De Klerk Discusses 'Groundplan' for Constitution ..... U 5
Police Set Up Free Unrest Information Phone Line ..... U 6
Ciskei President Confident of P.W. Botha ..... U 6
Group To Organize Mass Funeral in Winterveld ..... U 6
Western Cape School Group Federation Launched ..... U 6
Media Workers Association Supports COSATU, UDF ..... U 7
East London Firm Sets May Day as Paid Holiday ..... U 7
ANC Official Urges Unified Struggle in RSA *[Addis Ababa Radio Freedom]* ..... U 7
Witbank Colliery Workers End Strike ..... U 8
ANC, National Student Union Groups Meet In Harare ..... U 8
Students Said To Seek Meeting *[Harare]* ..... U 8
Further Details ..... U 8
Talks End; Communique Issued ..... U 8
Jack, Fazzie Speak at SACP Leader's Memorial ..... U 8
Father, Daughter Arrested; Women March in Protest ..... U 9
Police Launch Query Into Series of Durban Fires ..... U 9
'Mysterious' High School Blaze ..... U 9
Zulus Blamed for Office Fire ..... U 9

Arson Dockets Opened ..... U 9
Police Issue Latest Overnight Unrest Reports ..... U 10
Early 1 Apr ..... U 10
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 10

ZIMBABWE

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Bangladesh ..... U 18
Mugabe Urges Discipline, Loyalty at ZNA Parade ..... U 19
MP Accuses Minister of Corruption, Fraud, Perjury ..... U 19
Two 'Bandits' Killed by Security Forces ..... U 19

'Arafat on U.S. Actions, PLO Relations With Jordan

GF311454 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Mar 86 pp 1, 26

[Report on interview with Yasir 'Arafat, alias Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Sawsan Abu Husayn in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed his adherence to the distinguished confederal relations with Jordan. In an interview with him by *AL-ANBA'* during his recent visit to Cairo, he said that talks with Jordan have not reached a deadlock. He accused some Arab parties of silence over the hostile position adopted by the United States toward the PLO. He said that the PLO is standing alone in the battle and that no one is backing it except Egypt and Iraq. He noted that the proposal of King Hassan II on a meeting between an Arab king or an Arab president and the Israeli prime minister is nothing more than a proposal. He said that not every proposal is suitable for implementation.

Abu 'Ammar said that for a long time, and particularly since the signing of the Amman agreement, the Palestinian revolution has been facing an intense U.S. attack through which the media and political arsenal of the U.S.-Israeli alliance could launch intensive propaganda against the Palestinian people. This campaign even went so far as to hit the PLO Headquarters in Tunis, forcing the PLO to leave the political equation and recognize Resolution 242 without any guarantees. This act confirms that they harbor hatred not only for the Palestinian people, but also for all Arab peoples.

Abu 'Ammar said that it is an urgent matter for the Arabs to move effectively and positively and with genuine understanding to support the Palestinian issue and to confirm the right of the Palestinian people to a just and comprehensive peace.

Regarding the role of Egyptian, Iraqi, and Saudi mediation in restoring coordination between Jordan and the PLO, he said: The PLO welcomes these Arab mediations because we are eager to maintain good relations with Jordan. The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is a confederal relationship. When our PNC met in Algiers before the existence of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, we said that the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples are linked with distinguished relations and that any future agreements should be based on confederation. In my view, negotiations with Jordan have not reached and will not reach a deadlock, because they are based on the will of Arab parties, Jordan, and the PLO, and because they were held with the participation of Egypt and other Arab countries. However, negotiations with the United States have reached a deadlock due to the obstinate U.S. conditions and its insistence that the Palestinian people should relinquish their legitimate rights. The United States is doing its utmost to abort the idea of holding an international conference for peace, which we have accepted. For this reason, it is obstinate in its demands and conditions and is satisfied with the present Arab laxity. But the United States should know and should realize well that the Palestinian people have chosen to continue their revolution, determined to confront all difficulties and dangers, and persistently insist on attaining their right.

'Arafat Meets With Kuwaiti Prime Minister

LD011050 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the heir apparent and prime minister, conferred this morning at 1000 with his brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting took place at the latter's residence in the Guest House of Dasman. Part of the meeting was attended by Minister of Justice Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, members of the delegation accompanying Mr 'Arafat, and the director of the PLO's Bureau in the State of Kuwait.

Addresses Palestinians in Kuwait

JN311852 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stated that Palestinian military operations in the occupied homeland are escalating in terms of quality and quantity and numbered 863 operations in 1985. He expressed confidence in the inevitable victory of the Palestinian's will in the battle with the Zionist enemy. During a gathering of Palestinian popular organizations at PLO Headquarters in Kuwait yesterday, Brother leader Abu 'Ammar emphasized the need to change UN Security Council Resolution 242 in favor of the Palestinian people. He said that the UN Security Council had issued Resolution 465, which called for the first time for the withdrawal of Zionist forces from Palestinian territory and occupied Arab territories.

Brothr leader Abu 'Ammar also called for intensifying efforts to immediately halt the Iraqi-Iranian war. He praised Iraq's stand by saying that Iraq expressed its readiness to accept all peace initiatives. Brother Abu 'Ammar called on Iran to respond to these initiatives.

During his speech, Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that Palestinian- Jordanian relations are distinguished confederal relations and are a right emanating from Palestinian consensus.

PLO's Milhim: No Results From Contacts With Syria

GF311948 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Mar (WAKH) — Muhammad Milhim, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has stated that Palestinian-Syrian contacts so far have not had any definite results. He noted that if Syrian-Palestinian rapprochment takes place, then this will have positive effects on reconciliation among Palestinian factions.

In a statement to the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* published today, Milhim said that Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and contacts are continuing despite the fact that joint action between them has encountered impediments. He said that Jordan and the PLO have not caused these obstacles, but their real cause is Zionist intransigence and U.S. bias, as well as the poor Arab situation.

He affirmed that any contacts with Europe concerning the Palestinian issue undertaken without a definite and clear Arab stand will be of no avail.

Milhim denied that the dialogue among Palestinian factions which took place recently in some Arab countries has had any positive results.

Amal Attacks on Beirut Palestinian Camps Reported

JN311910 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Palestinian fighters who are defending the Palestinian camps in West Beirut continue to heroically confront the attacks of the agent Amal movement militias which began 2 days ago. Reports from the Sabra and Shatila camps mention that the Palestinian fighters repulsed a new attack by agent Amal movement militias this morning, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the attackers. All types of light and heavy weapons and mortars were used in this attack.

Reports from southern Lebanon say that Palestinian fighters repulsed a similar attack by Amal movement militias against the Tyre and Al-Rashidiyah camps, inflicting heavy losses on Amal forces.

Reports add that the attacks by the agent Amal movement militias against the Palestinian camps killed 8 Palestinian citizens and wounded 25 Palestinians in the two Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

PLO Forces' Recent Anti-Israeli Operations Reported

JN312042 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:
Our revolutionaries from the Martyr Lieutenant Colonel Fathi al-Ghul Group attacked a military bus carrying Zionist soldiers south of Janin at 0715 today, 31 March, with incendiary bombs. The group scored direct hits against the bus while other bombs exploded inside the bus, setting it on fire and completely destroying it. Several Zionist soldiers were hit. The enemy soldiers opened fire on the group while it was withdrawing from the area of operations and other enemy forces sealed the area and searched it, but our heroes safely returned to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A Palestinian military spokesman has also stated the following:
Following orders, the Martyr Lina al-Nabulsi Group operating in the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary bombs an enemy patrol while it was patrolling the center of the Al-Burayj camp south of Gaza at 0840 today. As a result of the attack, several patrol members were wounded. The enemy soldiers opened machinegun fire on Palestinian citizens, wounding several and martyring one.

Following this incident, the Zionist forces imposed a curfew on the Al-Burayj camp, searched the area, and arrested several citizens. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command also stated the following:
Despite all the security and military measures the Zionist enemy took throughout various areas in the occupied homeland to confront the 10th anniversary of the glorious Land Day, our hero revolutionaries in the occupied homeland celebrated this immortal anniversary in a special manner. They carried out several daring military operations against selected enemy targets. Our revolutionaries, using machineguns and hand grenades, attacked a Zionist military patrol yesterday which was on its way to Jericho in the occupied West Bank to reinforce the Zionist forces there to deal with the popular upheaval of the sons of our people on the Land Day anniversary.

The heroic attack by our revolutionaries completely destroyed several patrol cars and killed or wounded many enemy soldiers. After successfully carrying out their attack, our revolutionaries safely returned to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces general command also stated the following:
Upon instructions, a unit of the Land Day Martyr Group operating in the occupied homeland planted an anti-vehicle mine on the road leading to the (Sha') settlement north of Jericho on 30 March. Having planted the mine, our heroes left the area of operations. At 2115 on the same day, the mine exploded under a military vehicle which was patrolling the same road, destroying the vehicle and killing or wounding all its occupants. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces general command also stated the following:
Our heroes of the Martyr Mahir al-Birnu Group operating in the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military vehicle on Gaza's eastern road at 2230 on 28 March. As a result of the attack, two enemy soldiers were wounded and the car was heavily damaged. As usual, enemy forces searched the area and arrested many Palestinian citizens on pretext of connection with the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Further Operations

JN301900 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:
Our heroes operating inside the occupied homeland continue to strike at enemy military and vital installations despite all security

measures taken by the enemy on the occasion of Land Day. This morning, 30 March 1986, an explosive charge planted by our revolutionaries of the Sakhnin Martyrs Group went off at the entrance of the enemy intelligence center in Al-Tallah al-Faransiyah in occupied Jerusalem. The explosion caused several injuries among enemy personnel, as well as damage to a number of cars and nearby buildings. Despite the many enemy soldiers and border guards used to surround and search the scene of the incident, our heroes succeeded in returning to their bases safely. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

A spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has also stated the following:
In the early hours of this morning, 30 March 1986, the heavy rockets group belonging to the unit of Martyr Abu Yusuf al-Rabbani shelled several enemy military targets in the Galilee area. The rockets scored direct hits. Several targets caught fire, causing a number of casualties among enemy soldiers. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

A spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:
The group of Martyr Shakib opened heavy rocket fire on the Mutella settlement in occupied northern Palestine at dawn yesterday. The rockets scored direct hits, killing or wounding several of the enemy and causing heavy material damage. A Zionist military spokesman reported the incident. However, he claimed as usual that the attack did not cause any losses or damage. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

The military spokesman for the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces has stated the following:
Upon orders, the martyr Captain Jalal Wahbah unit launched a number of heavy rockets at the Galilee panhandle yesterday morning, 27 March. The rockets hit a number of military targets and Zionist enemy concentrations in the area. The Zionist spokesman admitted that four soldiers were wounded, but confirmed losses are about 10 casualties.

2 Labor Party Offices Blown Up

GF281755 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Using explosives, Palestinian fighters today blew up two offices of the ruling Labor Party in Daliyat al-Karmel and ('Asafiyah) in northern occupied Palestine. According to reports, the Palestinian fighters detonated a third explosive in the Hebrew School building in Kibbutz Agan (Shamata), seriously wounding five Zionists. Ambulances were seen carrying the wounded to hospitals in the area.

Reports say that these commando operations are in retaliation for the Zionist warplanes' bombardment yesterday of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah refugee camps and the (Sirub) area in Sidon, southern Lebanon.

A statement issued by the Palestinian revolution forces warned the occupation forces not to shell civilian areas or perpetrate massacres of innocent citizens.

DFLP Claims Responsibility for Jericho Mine

JN311242 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has claimed responsibility for detonating a mine under an Israeli military vehicle in Jericho, in the occupied West Bank. The Israeli authorities imposed a curfew on town after the incident.

Fatah's Al-Hasan Denies To Head Government in Exile

PM281415 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Mar 86 p 3

[Tashah Jibril report: "Khalid al-Hasan Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: I Will Never Be An Alternative to Abu 'Ammar"]

[Excerpts] Rabat — Fatah Central Committee Member Khalid al-Hasan has repudiated reports about the possibility of him heading a Palestinian government in exile if such a government is formed. He said that, first of all, the formation of a government in exile requires a decision by the PNC which is the only body empowered to make a decision regarding formation and powers of such a government; then comes the question of its structure and choice of the person who should head it.

Angrily, Al-Hasan said: Since none of this has happened, how could Khalid al-Hasan be named as the future head of a government in exile?

Commenting on Moroccan King Hassan's proposal urging the formation of a Palestinian government in exile, Khalid al-Hasan, who was talking to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in Rabat, said: "Regardless of my own personal views on the matter, such a proposal should be discussed by the PNC. Neither Khalid al-Hasan, nor Yasir 'Arafat, nor any other official can decide this matter."

Al-Hasan expressed resentment at the reports claiming differences between him and the PLO leadership. He said: Recently the PLO Executive Committee issued a statement after the Tunis joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee on the question of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. Although I was not present at the meeting I did not find in the statement anything contrary to my views and position. Therefore, suggestions of differences are unjustified. If such questions must be asked they should be addressed to the Palestinian leadership, not to Khalid al-Hasan.

The Palestinian official was sarcastic in his reply to a question about claims that Khalid al-Hasan is an alternative to Yasir 'Arafat. He said such talk could destroy everything because it is unfounded. There is a mechanism, he said, which governs the choice of the PLO leader. It is a protracted process which begins with a Fatah congress and then moves to the Central Committee, then to the PNC, and then to the Executive Committee. Personal wishes and foreign forces, whatever they may be, cannot possibly influence the issue. The mechanism itself is subject to a series of decisions by the executive and legislative branches. So the talk about an alternative to Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] only causes confusion and divides the Palestinian people because it gives rise to talk as to who is better and who is worse.

In reply to a question about reports that he accepts UN Security Council Resolution 242, Khalid al-Hasan said: How can people say such things, having already heard me say twice over Monte Carlo radio and having read my written declarations that I reject Resolution 242?

Al-Hasan denied reports about his resignation. He asked how anyone who wants to be Abu 'Ammar's substitute and to be head of a government in exile could resign? A person who resigns cannot be a substitute for anyone and cannot be the head of any body. How could one reconcile resignation and being head of a government in exile and a substitute for Abu 'Ammar at the same time?

He added: There is no logic, simply continuous attempts to create imaginary problems.

In reply to a question about Jordanian-Palestinian relations in the wake of recent developments, Al-Hasan said: "It is too early to talk about future Jordanian-Palestinian relations. The Palestinian side is committed to the PNC resolutions stipulating that relations with Jordan must be special and distinguished. However, what Jordan's King Husayn said in his speech calls for a calm pause to allow Arab efforts to play their part with awareness of the U.S. role and attitude which were the cause of the Amman dialogue's failure. Jordan was the middleman in the dialogue between the PLO and the United States.

The Palestinian official added: The U.S. side, not the Palestinian side, is fully to blame here because the main problem was the right of self-determination. The Palestinian position has for years been absolutely clear, maintaining that the first step in any political process must begin with the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people. The Americans, the Arabs, Jordan, and all our friends in the world know that.

Regarding the possibility of a Jordanian-Palestinian meeting in the near future, Al-Hasan said: "I know nothing about that, but I would not rule it out or find it strange."

In reply to a question about calls for a Palestinian-Palestinian dialogue between the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the PLO leadership, he said: We do not recognize the PNSF. The PNC resolutions in this connection are clear. The door is open for the return of the PFLP and the DFLP. As regards national unity there is a PNC resolution on this matter and another resolution adopted by the central council recently in Amman. The door is open for anyone wishing to come in. Anyone who does not wish to come in is free not to.

Asked about reports that [former PNC Speaker] Khalid al-Fahum intends to submit a "working paper" for an inter-Palestinian dialogue, Khalid al-Hasan said: "We would receive any proposals by Al-Fahum with open minds and hearts, but I cannot give an opinion about proposals which have not been submitted yet. When such proposals are made they would be studied with open hearts and minds and a decision would be made."

BAHRAIN

Weekly Interviews GCC Economic Official

GF291750 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, March 29 (WAKH) — GCC Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz criticised the European Economic Community's stance concerning imposing duties on GCC petrochemical exports to Europe.

In a statement to the Bahraini weekly *AL-ADWA'* published today, Dr al-Quwayz said this stance was "unfair" and the EEC states abandoned an agreeemnt signed with GCC states last October on paving the way for fresh negotiations.

"The EEC imposed duties while the EEC commissioner began talks in the region to reach a trade agreement between the two groups," he pointed out.

Concerning the current oil situation, Dr al-Quwayz stressed that price deterioration will discourage investments for any new oil resources.

GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs said that it is good that GCC countries had laid a strong foundation.

"The private sector had started playing a basic role in providing revenues so that future shocks can be minimised," he said.

Dr al-Quwayz pointed out that GCC countries issued a communique on oil price decrease declaring that this deterioration will benefit neither producers nor consumers.

He said oil prices had deteriorated because some OPEC countries had exceeded the agreed production quotas.

"Oil prices have deteriorated from 44 U.S. dollars a barrel to the current price because supply exceeded demand," Dr al-Quwayz said.

On coordination among GCC countries in exchange rates, he said three studies on coordination in this field are underway and will be discussed by governors of central banks in the GCC countries soon.

"GCC countries are slowly supervision banks. [as received] The joint currency needs much preparation and it depends on circumstances in the near future," Al-Quwayz added.

Daily Reports Fourth Quarter Oil Exports

GF300432 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Bahrain's fourth quarter oil exports last year totalled BD250 [Bahraini dinars] million, the highest quarterly figure for the year, according to latest figures from the Bahrain Monetary Agency.

But total oil exports were worth BD916 million in 1985 — down on the previous year's BD1,019 million. Imports were also down, from BD618 million to BD535 million.

Exports were the lowest in value since 1979, when BD772 million of oil left the island.

Imports were also the lowest since 1979, which saw BD476 million worth of crude entering Bahrain.

The value of oil imports for the final quarter, at BD175 million, was the highest compared with other three periods.

The latest non-oil trade figure available, for the third quarter, shows a deficit of BD112 million.

The overall trade balance — including both oil and non-oil sectors, stood at a deficit of BD20 million at the end of the third quarter with the total yearly deficit so far totalling BD85 million.

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Receives Libyan Envoy With Message

LD011032 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] At 1030 in his office his highness the heir apparent and prime minister received the Libyan charge d'affaires to the state of Kuwait, who conveyed to his highness a message from the Government of the sisterly Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Daily Says Richard Murphy To Visit Gulf

GF311856 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 31 (WAKH) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will conduct a Gulf tour within the few coming days to deliver messages to leaders of Kuwait, UAE and Qatar on the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war, a leading Kuwaiti daily said Monday.

AL-ANBA' quoted informed sources in Washington as saying that Murphys visit to the region reflects the U.S. expression of concern towards the Gulf region.

American sources in Cairo said that Murphy will accompany U.S. Vice-President George Bush in his tour that starts next Thursday and will take him to Saudi Arabia, Oman, North Yemen and Bahrain.

The sources indicated that Murphy might visit other Arab capitals after ending his tour with Bush, but did not name these states.

The American official on March 9 went on four day tour that included Tunis, Cairo and Tel Aviv for talks on the Middle East problem.

ARAB TIMES: Petroleum Corporation Profits Down

GF301856 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 29 Mar 86 p 13

[Text] Kuwait Petroleum Corporation [KPC] earned profits of KD 244 million last year, down by KD 101 million or 29 percent from the previous year's earnings, the chairman, Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah has said.

Writing in a foreward to the (KPC) 1985 annual report due to appear today the minister said corporate revenue, at KD 4.3 billion, also dropped 4.6 percent or KD 209 million from 1984.

The report said the sales of KPC and its Kuwait-based subsidiaries of crude oil, liquified and natural gases, petroleum and petrochemical products and shipping services reached KD 3.1 billion compared with 1984 revenue of KD 3.57 billion.

Six other subsidiaries based abroad and active in offshore and onshore drilling and construction in addition to selling crude and natural gas gained revenue of KD 1 billion, up from 1984 earnings of only KD 811 million. A number of other KPC affiliates earned KD 210 million last year.

The report said Kuwait produced 318 million barrels of oil last year, or 873,000 barrels a day, registering a 10.5 percent drop from the previous year.

This amount, well below Kuwait's OPEC daily output quota of 900,000 barrels did not include Kuwait's share of the divided zone which was 26 million barrels last year compared to 22.5 million the year before.

Overall 1985, natural gas production also declined by 4.5 percent at 171 billion cubic feet to average at 469 million cubic feet per day.

Kuwait's three domestic refineries processed 198 million barrels last year at a daily average of 540,000 barrels, recording a 4.5 percent increase over the preceding year.

Another 128,000 barrels a day were being processed by KPC refineries in Europe, up by six percent from the previous year, the minister said, adding that sales of refined products through the European distribution network rose to 103,000 barrels a day.

Crude oil exports last year totalled 137 million barrels, a daily average of 375,000 barrels, showing a fall of 30 percent.

The report blamed the drop in crude exports on shrinking demand, plummeting prices and dangers arising from the Iran-Iraq war.

The report said a key element in KPC's marketing strategy is exploring and developing new exports markets. It cited the cooperation agreements signed with the Governments of China, Turkey and Tunisia for the joint production and marketing of chemical fertilizers.

Shaykh 'Ali said the Kuwait foreign petroleum explorations company expanded its activities to include Bahrain, Tunisia, Congo, Tanzania, Egypt, Indonesia, Oman, Sudan, Turkey, China, Italy, Ireland and Australia.

PDRY

Secretary General Leaves for Bulgarian Congress

GF311348 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, left Aden for Sofia this morning leading a high-ranking party delegation on a visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic in response to an invitation extended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council in the Bulgarian People's Republic, to take part in the meetings of the 13th BCP Congress.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Visit by FRG Economic Minister Bangemann

Technical Training Accord Signed

LD311016 Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 31 Mar (DPA/VWD) -- The increasing conflicts of German and Saudi firms in joint projects, opposing European-Arab interests in the oil industry, and the consequences of the oil price crisis for economic cooperation were the main topics discussed during the Easter visit by Federal Economic Minister Martin Bangemann to Saudi Arabia.

During his 2-day visit to Riyadh Bangemann met with Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Shaykh Ahmad Yamani, oil minister; and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-Zamil, minister of industry and power.

According to reports by the Saudi news agency he signed a new 5-year agreement on cooperation in technical training.

Minister, Delegation Depart

GF311109 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Martin Bangemann, FRG minister for economics, left Dhahran for home today after concluding a visit of several days to the Kingdom. He and the accompaying delegation were seen off by a number of officials.

During his visit to the Kingdom, the FRG minister for economics conferred with a number of officials. He discussed with them bolstering cooperation between the Kingdom and the FRG in the field of economics.

Cabinet Session Held; Oil Situation Discussed

GF311954 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, chaired a Cabinet session today, Monday, 31 March.

In a statement to an SPA correspondent after the session, Dr 'Alawi Darwish Kayyal, minister of posts, telephones, and telegraph, and acting information minister, said: Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reviewed in the Cabinet session the general situation in the Arab and international arenas including political and economic issues, especially in the oil field. He added: As desired by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd ai-'Aziz, the Cabinet heard a report by the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs on the outcome of the recent OPEC meetings in Geneva. The Cabinet carefully followed up the serious efforts which the Kingdom has exerted and is still exerting to bring the points of view closer together and to correct the present oil price situation.

The acting information minister continued: Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reiterated the stand of the governemnt of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz which was declared in the statement of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs on 22 February and the statement of the Royal Court on 9 March. These two statements fully clarified the true nature of Saudi oil policy. His highness the prince stressed the need for full cooperation among all oil producers within and outside OPEC to maintain the stability of oil prices.

The acting information minister added: The Cabinet asked the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs to continue his efforts with oil-producing countries in order to preserve OPEC's goals and the stability of oil prices, because the Kingdom is fully confident that the success of the next OPEC meeting, which is due to begin in Geneva on 15 April, will not be accomplished unless it is preceded by a serious and positive readiness by all oil producers to make sacrifices.

Official Denies UK Journal Report on Oil Policy

GF310916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0825 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Riyadh, 31 Mar (SPA) — Responding to what was published in a London-based magazine on 29 March, that the Kingdom played a key role in inundating the oil market and helped drop petroleum prices, a responsible source said the following:

While we regret what was reported in the magazine, we would like to refer to the two statements issued by the Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ministry on 22 February and by the Royal Court on 9 March. They clearly explained the Saudi petroleum policy and dotted all the "i"s. Thus, there is no need to repeat them here.

The source said the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had announced that had there been an international investigation committee to look into facts, it would have learned that those who escalate campaigns against the Kingdom are those who created the present situation when they increased production and reduced prices despite continuous warnings from the Kingdom against this behavior.

The source said: We need not elaborate further but we express our astonishment at these allegations, whose motives are known to us. As for what the magazine reported with regard to the visit of Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati to the Kingdom and what was attributed to the Saudi ambassador in London, the official source said that what the magazine reported is untrue.

UAE

WAKH: Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF311342 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Mar (WAKH) — Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a short visit to the UAE.

He was received by Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Departs for Home

GF311940 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Mar (WAKH) — Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Faruq al-Shar' left Abu Dhabi for home today following a brief visit to the UAE.

He was seen off by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of officials.

Conveys Message to President

GF311852 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1742 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Mar (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the current Arab situation, developments in the area, and bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs, during an audience with Shaykh Zayid in Abu Dhabi this evening.

The audience was attended by Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaiwayn; Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs; and Muhammad Kabur, Syrian ambassador to the UAE.

Libyan Officials Conclude 3-Day Visit, Depart

GF311107 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, and 'Ali 'Abd al-Sulayman al-

Turayki, former Libyan secretary of the General People's Congress for Foreign Liaison, left the country today after concluding a 3-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, the two Libyan officials conveyed a message from Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to His Highness President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan pertaining to recent developments in the Gulf of Sidra and the U.S. aggression against Libya.

They were seen off at the airport by His Excellency Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and His Excellency Sa'id al-Darmaki, chief of the Protocol Department.

Minister Comments on Coming April OPEC Meeting

GF311141 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 31 Mar 86 p 13

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, said last night that the next two weeks would be crucial to the future of OPEC and the Third World.

Speaking at a seminar held at the Cultural Complex in Abu Dhabi, the minister said that the revenue of the OPEC member-states could be reduced to one-third or even one-fourth of what it was last year, if the trend of falling prices continued.

Dr al-'Utaybah warned that the forthcoming April meeting of OPEC would be futile if no understanding was reached between the OPEC members and the non-OPEC producers. In that case, he said, history and the future generations would not forgive the leaders for having behaved in an irresponsible manner.

The minister said that if the OPEC states and the other producers like Mexico, Malaysia, Angola, Oman and Egypt agree to collectively reduce their production by about three million barrels a day, then the situation could be saved and the price of oil would rise in a few days to the official bench mark price of 28 dollars per barrel.

Explaining the unusual decline in oil price, Dr al-'Utaybah said that the Western industrialised states had resorted to the strategy of flooding the market with their reserve stocks of oil. According to him, usually reserves amount to 90 days' stock. If these countries reduced their reserves by just one day's stock, that would be equivalent to three months of OPEC's production.

He said that a detailed strategy had been planned to deprive the Arabs of their political and economic weapon: oil. He said that secret powers were at work to deprive the Arabs of their resources. However, the spirit of Arab nationalism is strong enough to combat it.

He said that with the steep fall in oil prices in the last four months a war has been declared. "We have to face the situation with courage and fortitude," he added.

He also pointed out that the Zionist propaganda machinery projected oil as an Arab weapon, while the fact is that oil is produced not only by the Arabs, there are several industrialised countries who are also large producers of oil.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that the media in the U.S. said that the people in the West were celebrating the reduction in oil prices. Dr al-'Utaybah said he told members of the U.S. media in Geneva that they were also celebrating the deprivation of the Third World.

Replying to a question about what would happen if the OPEC states adopted a zero rate of production, Dr al-'Utaybah said that this would temporarily influence the market and the price of oil might shoot up. However, he warned, it would have a disastrous effect in the long run.

The UAE, he said, has sacrificed much for the cause of OPEC and for the cause of Third World development. He said that UAE would continue with this policy, and nothing could deter it from its path.

Dr al-'Utaybah blamed non-OPEC producers for not cooperating with OPEC. Naming Britain and Norway, Dr al-'Utaybah said that the failure of the two North Sea producers to cooperate with OPEC would be remembered in history. He said that Britain currently produced 2.7 million barrels a day. It is, however, coming down, he said.

Dr al-'Utaybah said no accord was reached in Geneva with regard to production ceilings. There was no question of fixing prices, explained the minister as it was the buyer, not the seller, who these days fixed the price.

He denied that any negotiations were under way for the proposed conference in April. Dr Al-'Utaybah said that if there was no consensus, then there was no meaning in such meetings as they are bound to end in failure.

PDRY Official Issues Statement to AL-ITTIHAD

GF311147 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Mar (WAKH) — The PDRY has welcomed a convocation of an Arab League Conference to clear the Arab atmosphere, consolidate the fraternal relations among Arab countries, and to unite their ranks to confront the dangers facing the Arab homeland.

Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee in the PDRY, has affirmed his country's intention to bolster relations with the GCC states and all Arab and friendly countries, adding that the recent events in Aden have greatly affected his country's reputation abroad.

In a statement to Abu Dhabi-based *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, the Yemeni official said that the events in Yemen have greatly damaged the economic and services institutions and the leadership of the ruling party, and that it will take a long time to normalize the situation. However, despite all that, he added the government has so far succeeded in operating the economic and production institutions and has begun to implement its Third 5-Year Plan. He added that the Armed Forces have regained

their effectiveness and combat capability thanks to the aid given by fraternal and friendly countries.

He stated that the ruling party congress will convene shortly after finishing the formulae and documents on the political, economic, and social situations in the country.

UK House Speaker Arrives in Cairo 30 March

NC302049 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA) — Bernard Weatherall, speaker of the UK House of Commons, arrived in Cairo this evening for a 6-day visit at the invitation of People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. During his stay, Weatherall will hold talks with senior Egyptian officials. Dr al-Mahjub, who was the airport to receive his guest, pointed out that this visit is the first to Cairo by a speaker of the UK House of Commons. He added that the goal of the trip is to promote relations between Egypt and Britain.

Received by Mubarak

NC011014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received the speaker of the UK House of Commons at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub; Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee; and the UK ambassador in Cairo.

Meets Al-Mahjub, Opposition Figures

NC311602 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub met today with Bernard Weatherall, speaker of the British House of Commons. During the meeting, the two officials discussed Egyptian-UK relations, and reviewed developments in Egypt's parliamentary life and democratic process.

In a statement after the meeting, Dr al-Mahjub stressed the importance of Weatherall's trip, as it has been a long time since a speaker of Britain's House of Commons toured Egypt. He added that the talks he held in London last year will be completed during the visit. The session was also attended by the two deputy speakers of the Egyptian People's Assembly, and by some members of the National Democratic Party and the opposition Neo-Wafd and Socialist Labor parties.

The speaker of the House of Commons held a later round of talks with Counselor Mumtaz Nassar, leader of the Neo-Wafd opposition deputies in the People's Assembly. A number of party members were present as well. The democratic process, as exercised in the House of Commons, as well as the legislative and observational roles played by the Commons and the House of Lords, were examined. The speaker of the British House of Commons arrived in Cairo last night for a 6-day visit to Egypt.

UK Speaker on Visit, Talks

NC011153 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received the speaker of the British House of Commons at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub; Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee; and the British ambassador in Cairo.

Following the meeting, Dr al-Mahjub said the talks between President Mubarak and the speaker of the British House of Commons centered on the friendly relations between Egypt and the United Kingdom and between the Egyptian People's Assembly and the British House of Commons.

The British speaker stated that he and President Mubarak reviewed the problems facing the two countries, which, he said, have much in common. The United Kingdom and Egypt both have difficulties caused by overpopulation, debts, and the fall in oil prices. He dded that they also discussed infrastructure problems, including the building of new houses and factories, the construction of new roads, and the establishment of new industries. He said we reached the conclusion that the countries of the world depend on each other more than ever. He declared that we in Britain are interested in peace in the Middle East. The Government of the United Kingdom is working with other governments in this part of the world to ensure regional stability and peace, which must go hand in hand.

UAE Paper: President Orders Army on Alert

GF010836 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0815 GMT 1 Par 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Apr (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak issued strict orders during his meeting with Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, with regard to remaining alert in preparation for any military operation that could be launched shortly by Libya. The paper added that the Egyptian president asked Abu Ghazalah to keep the Armed Forces stationed along the western front on the same level of alertness. The paper also cited Ibrahim Nafi', editor-in-chief of the Cairo newspaper *AL-AHRAM*, as saying that "Egypt turned down three U.S. proposals to launch a joint aggression against Libya."

President Mubarak Addresses Damietta Rally

NC310500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Damietta, 30 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak attended a mammoth popular rally held in Damietta today on the occasion of his excellency's visit to the town and his inspection of the new port.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the president dealt with both the foreign and domestic situation. He said that the president hailed the splendid work of the past 4 years that made the new harbor at Damietta a reality.

The information minister added that President Mubarak touched on last month's events and pointed out that these incidents reflect a mistake and a series of excesses on the part of a state institution. The president pointed out: We must not blame the entire organization for the mistake of some of its sons. We must correct the error and rectify matters with the spirit of a father, who

should guide his sons to the proper path. The president reiterated that the police protect the people and defend their property.

President Mubarak emphasized a commitment to the principles of freedom and democracy. He said: We must recognize that freedom and democracy are realities we exercise, and that they provide the framework for the handling of all our problems. Thus, it is incumbent upon us all to safeguard this fact not with slogans, but with principles in which we believe. President Mubarak reaffirmed the people's responsibility for achieving stability and their role in making strenuous efforts to build a strong Egypt capable of defending its decisions, independence, and accomplishments.

President Mubarak then dealt with foreign policy. He explained that Egypt's relations with other countries and with the two superpowers are based on mutual respect. He said that mutual respect, cooperation, and the public interest are all factors which govern Egypt's relations. Egypt brooks no interference in its affairs. It does not allow bases to be established on its territory, and does not permit any action that would harm its sovereignty or dignity.

President Mubarak noted that Egypt's decisions reflect the national will and take account of its responsibility toward the entire people, their present and future, their freedom, hopes, aspirations, and endeavors for a better life. Therefore, there is no room for decisions made for purely personal or propaganda purposes, and [words indistinct]. Reality will remain the basis and the public interest the objective.

At this point, the president examined Egypt's ties with European, Mediterranean, and nonaligned countries. His excellency praised the friendly African states. He also saluted the role played by the OAU and the brothers in Africa in supporting Egypt at all international forums and their part in Egypt's return to the ICO.

When asked about Egypt's renewed membership in the Arab League, President Mubarak explained that this organization has made no contribution to the resolution of any Arab dispute, whether between Morocco and Algeria or between Syria and Iraq. The League has also failed to settle the Palestinian problem, the Iraq-Iran war, and the murderous events in Lebanon.

To another question, President Mubarak said that Egypt has made tremendous sacrifices for its Arab sisters and has opened its arms. He affirmed that Egypt has its pride, and will never bow or surrender its principles. He pointed out that Egypt takes pains to respect the feelings of its Arab brothers, and to give them the support that will enable them to resolve their problems. He added that direct communications, visits, and exchanges of views take place between Egyptian and Arab officials. He added that opinions are exchanged with Arab leaders as well.

On the Iraq-Iran war, President Mubarak highlighted Egypt's support for Iraq in its defense of its national soil. He stated that Egypt does so at a time when Arab countries that are signatories to the joint defense pact and members of the Arab League are siding with Iran in its aggression against Iraqi territory.

In response to a query on the Lebanese problem, President Mubarak examined events affecting Lebanon over the last 11 years. The president discussed Syrian intervention in Lebanon, the Israeli invasion, which took place during that intervention, the attacks on the Palestinain camps, and the Palestinians' departure from Beirut and Tripoli. He also reviewed the sectarian struggle in Lebanon, and the role of Syria, which sabotaged Lebanon while the Golan Heights has been occupied for almost 20 years despite Arab aid to Damascus since 1967.

On Egyptian-Israeli relations, the president said at the end of the rally that meetings are currently taking place between delegations from both states to draft an arbitral compromis on the Tabah problem. Its excellency expressed hope that the delegations will resolve the points in dispute. He noted that Egyptian-Israeli talks are being held out in the open, adding: We do not employ the covert methods that some have been using.

Ghali Marks Palestinian Land Day; Issues Statement

NC291310 Cairo MENA in English 1055 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 29 (MENA) — State minister for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, said that peace in the Mideast could not be comprehensive and permanent unless it guarantees Palestinians' national rights, including their right to self determination like the rest of the world peoples. Such peace should fully respect the Palestinians' human rights, he added.

In a statement today on the occasion of the Palestinian people's celebrations of "Land Day" Dr Ghali paid tribute to the steadfastness of the Palestinian men and women. He said they have been suffering for 19 years under the Israeli military occupation and are facing intransigence, (?ignorance) and denial of their rights, pride and humanity by the Israeli authorities. They also face the confiscation and usurpation of their lands, but they are still determined to maintain their principles and their jealous loyalty to their homeland and their legitimate rights, Dr Ghali added.

Defense Minister Chairs 'Reconstruction' Meeting

NC272129 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, held a meeting today to discuss arrangements for the formation of new youth teams for reconstruction and the establishment of new communities.

The session was also attended by the ministers of agriculture and food security; social insurance and social affairs; reconstruction and new societies; manpower and training; local government; irrigation; and interior. The chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports and the commanders of a number of special Armed Forces units were present as well.

The meeting concluded with the approval of the following objectives:

1. to study the proposals submitted in order to lay down the guidelines of a long-term plan for reconstruction;

2. to focus on the development of strategic projects, without placing any additional burdens on the government. These projects will be centrally planned and supervised;

3. to prepare feasibility studies on these schemes; and

4. to study and implement plans to reclaim 5,500 feddans in Wadi al-Magharah in the Sinai, and to take similar steps regarding a farming and reclamation project affecting (?Wadi al-Farigh) in Wadi al-Natrun. This includes the digging of a 60-km canal in order to reclaim some 80,000 feddans.

The members of the committee also agreed to take advantage of the conscription system to form and train teams that will carry out these projects.

A decision was also made to continue programs currently being implemented by young people in various governorates under the supervision of the Ministry of Manpower, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Higher Council for Youth and Sports.

Israeli Delegation to Tabah Talks Arrives

NC312134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv this evening. Its members will take part in the seventh round of the Egyptian-Israeli discussions on Tabah, which are being held on a rotating basis in Cairo and Herzliyya.

The delegation was welcomed on arrival by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department and head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks.

Student Wounded as 4 Attack Police in Asyut

NC311404 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Asyut, 31 Mar (MENA) — A student at the school of commerce in Asyut was wounded at dawn today when he and three other individuals assaulted two detectives working at Asyut's second police precinct. The incident occurred in Al-Walidiyah when the two officers tried to prevent them from putting up posters on the sides of buildings. The posters called on the public to attend a seminar at the Al-Jam'iyah al-Shar'iyah Mosque in Asyut. One of the policemen was wounded in the head by the four assailants, and the other fired a shot from his service revolver to scare them off. However, the bullet struck the university student, who is named Sha'ban 'Abd al-Rahman Rashid.

The president of the Republic has given orders for a special plane to take the wounded student from the hospital where he was being treated in Asyut to the Armed Forces hospital in Cairo. The attorney general has been informed of the incident, and the prosecutor's office has begun its investigation.

Press on AL-AHRAR Chief Editor Change

[Editorial Report] Cairo *AL-JUMHURIYAH* in Arabic on 20 March 1986 on page 1 reports that "at a lengthy session held yesterday the Liberal Party decided to relieve journalist Mahmud 'Awad of the post of chief editor of *AL-AHRAR*, the party's mouthpiece. The decision was made at the request of the Liberal Party's deputy leader Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il on the grounds that the paper in its present form does not represent the party since it came under the Muslim Brotherhood's control."

Cairo *AL-AHRAR* in Arabic on 24 March 1986 carries, on page 1, the following report: "The Liberal Party's deputy leader and People's Assembly member Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il has denied *AL-JUMHURIYAH*'s claim published last Thursday that he was responsible for relieving Mahmud 'Awad of the post of *AL-AHRAR* chief editor. The party's deputy leader added that Mahmud 'Awad's exit was in accordance with a unanimous decision adopted by the party's general secretariat under the chairmanship of party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad last Tuesday. The party's agreement with Mahmud 'Awad was for a period of 3 months which expired after last week's edition of *AL-AHRAR*."

AL-AHRAR on 24 March, in its masthead, lists Muhammad 'Amir as its chief editor.

Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Bulgaria

JN011228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1147 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Baghdad for Sofia today leading a party delegation on a visit of several days to Bulgaria. He will attend the Third Bulgarian Communist Party Congress which will last for 4 days.

PLO Leadership To Meet in Baghdad 'Next Week'

JN311913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1721 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Amman, 31 Mar (INA) — A responsible Palestinian source has said that the Palestinian political leadership will hold a series of meetings in Baghdad early next week to discuss the latest developments in the Palestine question on Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here today, the source added that during these meetings, which will be chaired by Yasir 'Arafat and in which the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee will participate, the serious conditions under which the Palestinian people are living in their camps in Lebanon and the agent Amal Movement's recent escalation of the situation in these camps will also be discussed.

KUNA: Official Terms Ties With USSR 'Extremely Good'

LD240844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0748 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Mar (KUNA) — Chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly's Arab and International Committee, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, in a statement published here today, lauded the level of relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq, and termed these relations as extremely good. Hammudi who concluded a week-long visit to the Soviet capital yesterday, told [Kuwaiti] *Al-ANBA'* that Iraq felt the Soviet Union's support for our peaceful and positive stances and issued following President Saddam Husayn's recent visit [to Moscow] which led to the consolidation of our two countries' relations, the relations based upon the 1972 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

He added that Iraq endeavors that its relations with the Soviet Union be built upon the basis of mutual understanding and clarity of stances, and the exchange of views on various international issues. The chairman of the Arab and International Committee revealed that the international conference of nongovernmental organizations for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war scheduled for 14 April, will be the widest peaceful demonstration to halt the tragic war being imposed by the Iranian regime on Iraq.

Regarding the meeting in Mexico of the interparliamentary conference on 7 April, Hammudi pointed out that the Iraqi delegation, together with the rest of the Arab delegations, will work to foil the Israeli plan regarding Soviet Jews on account that this plan is an interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. The chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly's Arab and International Committee departed Moscow yesterday at the end of an official visit within the delegation of the Iraqi peace and solidarity council headed by Dr Isam 'Abd Ali.

Oil Minister Discusses Drop in Oil Prices

JN311104 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has stated that the sharp deterioration in oil prices from which OPEC is suffering is mainly due to OPEC's inability to reach agreement on a suitable strategy to face the current phase. In an analysis published in *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today, Al-'Uraybi noted other causes for the slump in prices such as the continuing decrease in world demand for OPEC oil since 1980 as a result of increasing non-OPEC production and substituting coal and natural gas as well as nuclear power for oil in many countries. Al-'Uraybi added that the economies of Third World non-OPEC oil producing states like Mexico, Oman, Egypt, Malaysia, Angola, and Brunei will be negatively affected by the drop in oil prices and the value of the dollar, which usually determines oil prices.

The oil minister said in his analysis that while the oil importing industrialized states will be the side to benefit from this situation because they obtain oil and energy at low prices, the developing oil exporting countries will be harmed the most. He said that as the world's biggest oil consumer, the United States will benefit the most, the United Kingdom, Norway, and Canada will be affected negatively, as will the economies of advanced industrial states because the oil exporting countries' demands of commodities and services from them will also drop.

Discussing the effect of low oil prices on the various international power blocs, the minister noted that the Soviet Union will be harmed because it depends on its oil exports to finance its imports of commodities and services. China, which hopes to expand its oil exports in the future, will also suffer. The East European states with the exception of Romania will stand to gain.

Concluding his analysis, the minister asserted that it is not in the interest of exporters or importers to allow a sharp change in oil prices, which would disturb the world economy.

Communique No 2,169 Details Latest Combat Action

JN311734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,169 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic battle to ward off dangers from our people and territory and dislodge the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front: Our brave forces of the Al-Rashid and northern columns continued to engage enemy

remnants with intensive, ceaseless fire, inflicting fresh losses on the Khomeyniites.

2. Our forces in the heroic I Army Corps sector found the following weapons and equipment which the enemy left behind in the battlefield, in addition to those reported in our previous communiques: 1 120-mm mortar; 3 81-mm mortars; 2 60-mm mortars; 3 GC machineguns; 2 Goryunov machineguns; 2 BKC machineguns; 11 Kalashnikov rifles; 9 RPG-7 launchers; 4 wireless sets; 1 field telephone; and 2 flame throwers.

Our units in the same sector also killed six enemy soldiers, damaged one excavator, and destroyed one observation post, killing its occupants.

3. One of our brave patrols was on duty in the no-man's- land opposite our positions in the III Army Corps sector east of al-Basrah when it found a Kalashnikov rifle, a wireless set, and other equipment. It then returned safely to base.

4. The despotic clique's forces shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin, the villages of Biyarah and Khurmal, and the suburbs of Shahrazur, wounding four citizens in Shahrazur and wounding two citizens and damaging one civilian car in Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 March 1986

Spanish Government Delegation Arrives in Amman

JN302006 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] A Spanish delegation of a number of Spanish functionaries, led by Spanish Senate Vice President Leopoldo Torres, arrived in Amman this evening on a weeklong visit to Jordan during which it will meet a number of officials to listen to Jordan's views on various issues. Torres, in a statement to PETRA-JNA, praised relations between Jordan and Spain, expressing his happiness and that of his delegation at visiting Jordan. He also expressed the hope that bilateral cooperation would be promoted.

The delegation was received at Queen Alia International Airport by Isma'il Hijazi, first deputy speaker of the House of Representatives; Yasin Isanbuli, head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry; the Spanish ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff; and a number of officials.

Received by Prince Hasan

JN311244 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] His Highness Prince Hasan received at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning the Spanish functionaries delegation currently visiting Jordan. They reviewed cooperation relations between Jordan and Spain and ways to bolster them. His highness the regent presented to the guest delegation a detailed explanation of the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories.

Received by Al-Masri, Al-Khatib

JN311337 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received in his office today the Spanish delegation led by Leopoldo Torres, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives [title as heard], which is currently visiting Jordan.

The minister briefed the delegation on the developments of the Palestine question and on Jordan's efforts to promote the Middle East peace process and to achieve a lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in a way that guarantees the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. Al-Masri hailed the deep Arab-Spanish relations and Spain's support for several Arab causes.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib today met with a delegation comprising Spanish functionaries led by (Leopold Torres), first deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, [title as heard].

The information minister explained to the delegation Jordan's trends aimed at bringing about a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis through an international conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict and by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. He said that since 1967, Jordan has spared no effort in working for a just and comprehensive political solution that guarantees the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland. Jordan believes that achieving peace in the region is a responsibility that must be shared by the international community.

Senate President Receives U.S. House Member

JN301530 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1424 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Amman, 30 Mar (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received in his office at noon today U.S. House of Representatives member Gene Chappie who is currently visiting Jordan.

Al-Lawzi explained the Jordanian Parliament's role in the democratic life which constitutes an important and basic pillar of the Kingdom. He noted the Senate's legislative and political tasks and responsibilities in the Jordanian march which has made great economic, social, cultural, and developmental progress.

Al-Lawzi explained the negative impact on the parliamentary institution in Jordan as a result of the Israeli aggression and the Zionist occupation of the West Bank, as well as the inhuman practices by the occupation against the Palestinian Arab people and its continued aggressive policy, in addition to its expelling the Palestinian people and confiscating their lands and property.

Al-Lawzi also noted that the Palestine question is the crux of the conflict in the region and that the continuing Israeli aggression and occupation is the reason for unrest in this vital part of the world.

He explained the Jordanian stand and His Majesty King Husayn's efforts on Arab and international levels to achieve a just and comprehensive peace within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member states and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, through the principle of land in exchange for peace, in order to remove the Israeli occupation.

Awqaf Ministry Celebrates Al-Aqsa, Land Day

JN301942 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] In the cultural palace at the Al-Husayn youth city, the Awqaf Ministry today held celebrations on Al-Aqsa Mosque Day and Land Day, which fall on 30 March. His Eminence PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih delivered a speech in which he said: Land day is the day of Jerusalem, Al-Aqsa, Golan, and Tabah, as well as of any part usurped from the Arab Islamic homeland in Palestine, Iraq, or Lebanon. He added: Everday we hear the call of Al-Aqsa, holy Jerusalem, and the citizens in the occupied homeland to save them from their tragedies and from their sufferings and torture and to protect Al-Aqsa from any evil which may befall it.

Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs, also delivered a speech in which he said:

The kinfolk of Palestine on their sacred soil are challenging, through their steadfastness and their adherence to their land, one of the fiercest colonialist and settlement onslaughts which our history has witnessed over the past 14 centuries. He said the Palestinians will continue their struggle until God grants them salvation after long, bitter suffering, which is no different from that of their grandfathers 800 years ago at the hands of Europeans who used religious slogans as a cover while their real objective was to control our Arab and Islamic wealth.

He added: Israel's first step after the 1967 aggression, which was supported by world imperialist forces, was to annex Jerusalem to its aggressive entity by applying Israeli law to this ancient Arab city. He stated that the Israeli enemy has escalated confiscation of city land and encircled it with many cities and settlements. He added: Jordan has been aware of Israel's settlement aggression and its first concern has been to exert every effort and use every means to acquaint the world with the fact that this settlement will undermine every chance to find a just solution to the Palestine question and enable our struggling Arab people to restore their full rights, because the land is the question and the homeland.

Nusaybah added: At His Majesty King Husayn's instructions, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has daily supervised preparing facts and maps which show the extent of Zionist settlement. He also referred to the Security Council resolution which denounces Israeli settlements in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and considers all Israeli measures null and illegal. At the end of his speech, he said: In addition to working in the international arena and using diplomacy, we should believe in achieving Arab and Islamic unity with regard to this sacred cause, in quickly bridging the technological gap between us and our enemies, and in adhering to the cause in a scientific and organized way.

Commentary on Passing of New Electoral Law

JORDAN TIMES Reports Debate

JN290931 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Mar 86 p 1

[By *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporters]

[Text] Amman — The Lower House of Parliament has approved a new electoral law which increases the number of legislators from 60 to 142, divided evenly between the West and East Banks. Contrary to earlier expectations, the law was passed following a brief, but nevertheless fervent, debate, with only two deputies, Layth Shubaylat (Amman) and Riyad Al-Nawayisah (Al-Karak), voting against it.

The new law, which had been the subject of lengthy discussions by the House Legal Committee since the beginning of the year, allocates one seat each to the 11 Palestinian refugee camps in the East Bank. Those 11 seats are considered part of the 71 seats allocated for the West Bank.

The law also lowers the voting age to 19 from 20 and reserves 17 seats for Christians and three to Circassian and Chichen communities in the country. But it kept the same nomination age as in the old law for parliamentary candidates.

Both Mr Shubaylat and Dr Al-Nawyisah, who were the most outspoken during the debate, strongly protested against the basis on which constituencies are divided. They contended that the distribution of constituencies "was based on sectarian, racial, tribal and regional considerations instead of pure demographic factors."

In a written list of reservations against the law Mr Shubaylat called for the exclusion of the West Bank from representation in Parliament "since the West Bank is still under Israeli occupation."

Jordanian officials have always defended the inclusion of West Bank deputies in Parliament on the basis that their exculsion would create a political vacuum in the occupied territory and this vacuum could be used by the Israeli authorities to impose a defacto annexation.

Since elections could not be conducted in the West Bank because of the Israeli occupation, the 60 deputies from West Bank will be selected by the House while deputies representing East Bank and Palestinian refugee camps will be directly elected.

The deputy of Al-Salt, Zuhayr Dhuqan al-Husayn, proposed that Palestinians in the East Bank, except for the refugee camps, should not vote for East Bank deputies. Mr Al-Husayn's proposal drew strong criticism from West Bank deputies, who asked for its removal from the minutes of the session. The House rejected Mr al-Husayn's proposal and voted for its removal from the minutes of the meeting.

The House, however, approved a recommendation by the legal committee that West Bankers should refrain from nominating themselves for East Bank seats and vice-versa. The recommendation was not mentioned as part of the law and therefore is not legally binding.

The main point of controversy raised by Mr Shubaylat and Dr al-Nawayisah was section (E) from Article 18 of the law. The section stipulated that members of illegal political organisations are not allowed to run for parliamentary elections.

Mr Shubaylat, who was elected to the House in the March, 1984 by elections, said this condition contradicted the Jordanian Constitution which "did not deprive those convicted of political crimes from running for elections."

In his comment on this point, Deputy al-Nawayisah, who also was elected in 1984, pointed out that the Constitution "allowed Jordanians to form political parties."

At this point the deputy of Irbid, Muhammad Al-Haj 'Abdallah, suggested that the term "illegal parties" should be defined in the law as "those organisations whose goals contradict the Jordanian Constitution."

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i expressed full support for Mr al-Haj 'Abdallah's proposal but suggested that "illegal political parties" should be defined as "those whose goals and principles contradict the Jordanian Constitution."

The House approved the amendment and Mr Shubaylat later told the *JORDAN TIMES* that although he still opposed the law he considered the amendment "an achievement."

Political parties have been illegal in Jordan since 1957.

Another controversial point raised by Dr al-Nawayish was the non-refundable JD 500 nomination fee which all candidates should pay prior to their candidacy. According to Dr al-Nawayisah the "high nomination fee" would restrict the "opportunity for nominations to certain classes which can afford it."

The deputy of Jerusalem, Fu'ad Farraj, agreed with Dr al-Nawayisah's argument and suggested that the fee be reduced to JD 100. But Mr al-Rifa'i protested saying that the government needed the nomination fees to cover the expenses of the election process. The present nomination deposit is JD 75. This amount has not been changed since 1960.

The draft law was then put to vote and was approved by a show of hands, with only Mr Shubaylat and Dr Al-Nawayisah, opposing it.

Mr al-Rifa'i thanked the House for passing the law, describing it as "an important turning point in our constitutional life."

In general, the debate of the law was rather chaotic and very brief and it was observed that most deputies were eager to pass the law without debate. Some members kept on interrupting Mr Shubaylat and Dr al-Nawayisah urging them not to prolong the discussion.

Seven members who did not attend the House session were Edward Khamis (Bethlehem), Rizq al-Batayinah (Ibid), Musa abu Ghawsh (Ramallah), 'Abd al-Qadir al-Salih (Nabulus), 'Ali al-Ramahi (Ramallh), and Faruq al-Hamdallah (Tulkarm).

The sixtieth member was Naim al-Tall (Irbid) who died last January.

Mr al-Rifa'i said the government will announce a by-election to fill the vacant seat in Irbid as soon as Parliament has offically notified the government of the vacancy.

AL-RA'Y Editorial

JN290827 Ammann AL-RA'Y in Arabic
29 Mar 86 pp 1, 28

[Editorial: "A New Step in Our Constitutional March"]

[Text] In light of the economic and political development in our community and in light of the changes in the administrative divisions which have taken place recently, there was a need to review the electoral process and procedures related to it. Thus, the new law for electing the House of Representatives, which was approved by an absolute majority by the House and which stressed the principle of equality regarding House seats shared between the East and West Banks, reinforced the sacred unity between the two banks. Hence, the law as described by the prime minister represents a response to the developments while maintaining the basic principles and foundations of national solidarity.

The democratic application of the law remains the only basis for achieving the objectives of the new law. Democracy is a guarantee for success and adherence to democracy is the only way to enrich our constitutional life and to reinforce genuine participation in sharing responsibility between the legislative and executive authorities in our society. Its honest application will also strengthen national coherence. National coherence, affiliation, and shouldering of responsibilities represent basic factors guaranteeing honest application. Undoubtedly, the sons of our community believe in these facts and feel proud in adhering to them.

The new law is a new step in our constitutional march sponsored by the leader of this homeland and reinforced by our masses in which they see a guarantee consolidating stability and prosperity in our country.

The rights and duties included in the law and through which the electoral process is organized should be accompanied by large-scale media campaign reaching our rural and Bedouin areas explaining the provisions and replying to questions about these rights and duties so there will be no room for unsound or inaccurate conclusions or misunderstandings.

Our community, which closes its ranks behind the leader of the homeland, believes in democracy, and adheres to constitutional life, will always remain the shield which the leader will be proud of and which protects democracy and the Constitution of our good society — the society of love, stability, and prosperity.

AL-DUSTUR: Law in Harmony With Changes

JN281827 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
28 Mar 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "A Look at the New Electoral Law"]

[Text] Our country has the right to be proud of the spirit of cooperation and frankness that prevailed in yesterday's session of the House of Representatives as it approved the electoral law for 1986. Yesterday, the executive and legislative authorities gave a splendid example of joint positive action in the interest of the homeland and people when the government accepted with understanding and open-mindedness the amendments made by the legal committee. In their discussions and approval of the law, the House members proved their understanding of the national responsibilities and the reasons for the law.

What is most striking about the new electoral law is its harmony with the demographic and social changes that have occurred in the Kingdom in the past 25 years. It became impossible and unacceptable to keep the electoral law issued in 1960 as it was because the big changes that have taken place in Jordanian society in this period have overtaken that law. As the laws are

made to serve people, and not the opposite, the laws that last are the ones that are flexible so that they can be adjusted in accordance with requirements and developments in life.

The prime minister was perfectly right when he announced to the House of Representatives yesterday that the industrious nations realize the many changes in their lives and respond to them with an open mind and in accordance with the principle that the laws are changed with the changes in time. The developing nations should not remain stalemated, contrary to the nature of life and the laws of development.

What makes us feel proud is that the new electoral law — although it responds in some aspects to some of the developments in our society — maintains the firm principles that have governed and will continue to govern the relations among the sons of the one Jordanian community.

The assertion of the principle of 50-50 with regard to the distribution of House seats between the representatives of the East and West Banks is considered a living interpretation of the Jordanian people's adherence to the constitutional unity between the two banks that has existed since 1950.

Thus, the new law has added a new brick to the edifice of unity, strengthened the ties among the sons of the two banks, and deepened the understanding of the parliamentary life chosen by Jordan as a form of rule.

As we greet Zayd al-Rifa'i's government and the House of Representatives for their efforts in producing the new electoral law, we hope that this achievement will be a prominent turning point in Jordan's new history in which parliamentary life in our country will be reinforced and the march of well-being and progress under His Majesty King Husayn will be strengthened.

Egypt Stand on U.S. Action Against Libya Praised

JN010916 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
1 Apr 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "The Egyptian Stand Arouses Admiration"]

[Text] The serious information revealed by the Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* yesterday concerning the pressure which the United States has applied on Egypt to make it participate in a military action against Libya evokes respect and admiration for Cairo's stand more than it evokes surprise and astonishment at Washington's stand.

Actually, the detailed information revealed by *AL-AHRAM* on this issue constitutes a new condemnation of the United States, which has recently stooped to a policy that is unprecedented in previous U.S. Administrations. By that, we mean the policy of turning the Arabs against one another.

It is good of *AL-AHRAM* to point out this unusual aspect of current U.S. policy. We are also pleased that Cairo has revealed this serious information at the right time after U.S. warships have carried out their big muscle show off the Libyan coast amid the denunciation of most world nations, which have considered these naval exercises as an outright provocation against Libya, and, in fact, an unjustified aggression by a major power against a small Third World country.

If Arab political inexperience has encouraged Washington to embark on such abortive attempts to deepen the current division of Arab ranks, the Egyptian leadership's adherence to the bonds of Arab fraternity on the one hand, and this leadership's awareness of the consequences of such political games on the present and future of the Arab nation on the other, have deprived Washington of the opportunity to exploit Arab differences in order to deal a blow to the Arab nation.

While we record for President Husni Mubarak this commendable stand on inter-Arab relations and squeeze his hand while he refuses, even under Egypt's present circumstances, to submit to U.S. pressure and temptations to spill Arab blood by Arab hands, we will at the same time remember with much disdain and bitterness the Reagan administration's criminal attempt to exploit internal Arab differences in order to deal more blows to the Arab body, which is already bruised and exhausted by previous U.S. blows, whether direct blows as has happened off the Libyan coast or indirect blows as has happened for decades and is still happening at the hands of the Israeli enemy.

French Government To Withdraw Remaining Observers

NC311802 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The French Government has decided to withdraw its remaining observers from Lebanon. The French observers have been pulled out of Sibnay, (Burj Rizq), and Burj al-Murr.

French Embassy sources have announced that the French Government made its decision today, without giving any reasons for, or background to it. We have learned that contacts are underway to make security arrangements for the areas around Qasr al-Sanawbar in preparation for the observers' departure from this region.

Observers Gather for Departure

NC010958 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The commander of the French observers unit in Beirut has said that the members of the unit have now assembled at their four stations in preparation for their return home. He added that the unit is thus winding up 2 years of service in the Lebanese capital.

Explosive Charge Planted Near British Council

NC010656 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sappers disarmed an explosive charge placed near the British cultural center in Al-Sadat Street last night. The Tariq ibn Ziyad group of the National Revolutionary Command — Lebanon [al-qiyadah al-qawmiyah al-thawriyah iqlim Lubnan wihdat Tariq ibn Ziyad] last night claimed responsibility for planting an explosive charge in front of the British Council in Al-Hamra.

Minister Birri's Home Reportedly Hit by Rocket

NC312053 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Amal Movement sources have announced that a rocket hit the home of Minister Nabih Birri this evening. However, the sources did not say anything about the effects of the attack.

Meanwhile, gunmen in a car threw a hand grenade at an Amal position in Barbur at 2030 today.

Opponents in Amal Responsible

NC011021 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A security source has revealed to Radio Free Lebanon that three Amal members opposed to Minister Nabih Birri were responsible for firing a shell at Birri's house in Barbur Street last night. They are: 'Imad Mirza, Bilal Nasir, and a third whose identity is unknown. The three were riding in a white Peugeot 304, from which they fired an RPG-7 at Birri's house. No one was injured in the attack.

The Amal Movement has found out the identity of the culprits and has issued orders for their arrest.

Birri on Upcoming Amal Conference, Israel

'New Strategy' for Border Strip

NC281311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The Amal Movement will hold its sixth conference next week. In the context of this occasion, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south, has discussed the movement's role in bringing about the abrogation of the 17 May accord, breaking the hegemony of the Phalangists and other factions, and eliminating political feudalism and the monopolies, especially in the deprived areas.

In an interview that will be published in the 29 March edition of the Lebanese *AL-SHIRA'* magazine, Birri referred to the military victory over Israel scored by the Lebanese resistance groups. He stressed that the Amal Movement is the backbone of the Lebanese national resistance, and has provided both the Arab world and the world at large an example of sacrifice for home and country.

Birri declared that Amal's mistake in getting involved in the so-called war of the camps was a result of a plot against the Amal movement. Amal did not deliberately provoke this war; rather it was the target of the conflict. He asserted that those who are deprived in their own land are naturally supporters of those who have actually been deprived of their land.

As for the security situation in Beirut, the minister said: We are dealing with the situation. It is no secret that one of the main reasons for the convocation of the upcoming Amal conference is to deal with the domestic security problem. Were it not for this, we would have postponed the conference until our land has been completely liberated.

Discussing the conference, Birri said: We are calling it the conference of the martyr and reconstruction, in honor of those martyrs who fell against the Israeli enemy, and in acknowledgement that we will hold the road taken by them. He added: The conference will also examine Amal's new strategy for the border strip, so as to exhaust the enemy, and the political action that is necessary to support and be commensurate with the resistance operations.

'Lack of Security' in W. Beirut

NC291020 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] In an interview published by the magazine *AL-SHIRA'* today, Minister Nabih Birri said: We are all losers because of the lack of security in West Beirut. If a Christian is kidnapped, he is not the only one harmed; the entire nation is. Minister Birri said

that when people steal, kidnap, carry arms, and shoot in West Beirut, they are burying the political line and course.

Birri asked: Are the Amal Movement and Junblatt party the only ones deployed in West Beirut? He said: There are many forces in West Beirut, starting with Hizballah and ending with 'Arafat and the intelligence services. The situation in Beirut is not easy. The Amal Movement wants to defend itself, too. However, as one of the major forces, Amal is required, along with the Junblatt party, to hand security affairs over to the legitimate forces.

Israeli Activities in South

NC291441 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri today said that Israel's continued military threat in the south and its raids on the Palestinian camps east of Sidon brings to mind the state of affairs that existed prior to 1982. Israel, he said, wants to achieve two goals. The first is to deceive world opinion into believing that the problem in the south is between Israel and the Palestinians; the second is to widen the rift between the inhabitants of the south and their Palestinian brothers. This is a conspiracy thrust on us which we have to face with increased Lebanese-Palestinian solidarity.

Further Reports on Amal, Palestinian Fighting

Measures Agreed Upon; Clashes Erupt

NC311340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] A meeting was held at Minister Nabih Birri's house today, attended by Palestinian Salvation Front representatives, Amal Movement officials, and the chief of the Syrian observers. The meeting ended a short while ago.

Afterward, Minister Birri said: A number of measures were agreed upon and we hope that they will be implemented, so that we may all aim our rifles at our common enemy. He noted that the most important of these measures are the consolidation of the cease-fire, the elimination of all signs of armed presence, the abolition of all newly established offices, and the establishment of joint observation posts under the supervision of the Syrian brothers.

Abu 'Ali Basaysu, member of the Palestinian Salvation Front, said: If the measures upon which we have now agreed are not implemented, our credibility will be shattered as far as our masses are concerned.

Meanwhile, according to a security report, the situation on the Kafr Shima-Al-Shuwayfat and Bsaba-Al-Ma'rufiyah combat lines deteriorated at 1400 today. Clashes have been raging in these areas, involving the use of both artillery and rockets.

It has been reported that the security committee is now trying to calm the situation.

'Heavy' Gunfire Near Sabra, Shatila

NC311439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The security situation around the Sabra and Shatila camps suffered a setback this afternoon. There has been heavy shooting involving machineguns, 60-mm artillery, and RPG-7's in Farhat since about 1340 today.

The Amal Movement has reported that one of its members, 'Imad al-Khatib, was martyred at the southern entrance to Sabra.

In another development, the state of security along the Kafr Shima-al-Shuwayfat and Bsaba-al-Ma'rufiyah combat lines deteriorated at 1400 today, and artillery and rockets have been used in the fighting there. Residential areas on both sides of the contact lines have been the targets of artillery shells, and the security committee has taken steps to correct the situation.

Snipers firing at neighborhoods in Al-Ashrafiyah have seriously wounded a young member of the Sa'b family, who has been taken to the American University Hospital.

Group Claims Attacks on Amal

NC311819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] In a telephone call to the Voice of Lebanon this evening, a spokesman for the Military Command of the Beirut Nationalist Forces announced that his organization was responsible for carrying out preemptive military strikes against Amal Movement positions and centers.

One group shelled an Amal Movement center at the Arab University and a second in Al-Ghubayrah. The Beirut Nationalist Forces warned the 87th Battalion of the 6th Brigade and the brigade's commanders against intervening in the camps fighting. The caller stated that Directive No 3 issued to the soldiers of the 6th Brigade was hostile to our people in the camps and in nationalist Beirut.

Cease-Fire Reached

NC311922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Camps Security Coordination Committee is continuing its work in the field to consolidate the cease-fire and break the tension in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Security sources report that the fighting stopped this evening as a result of diligent efforts by members of the security committee and their contacts with the commanders concerned. These produced a cease-fire that took effect at 1900, when the fighting began to die down before stopping at about 1915. Only isolated shots and intermittent sniper fire can now be heard.

Amal Orders Execution of Palestinians

NC011034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] According to Palestinian security sources, the Amal Movement set up checkpoints in many areas of West Beirut today.

The gunmen manning these checkpoints have been instructed to stop cars, search for Palestinian passengers, and summarily execute such passengers if found. Palestinian leaders in Sabra and Shatila have ordered Palestinians not to move around in West Beirut as a result.

'Fierce' Clashes in Camps

NC011117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Fierce clashes are taking place in Sabra and Shatila camps between Amal and Palestinian gunmen. Machineguns, rockets, and heavy artillery are being used in the fighting, which is concentrated in Hayy Farhat and the southern entrance of the Sabra camp. A short while ago, Amal sources said that their gunmen had repulsed a Palestinian attack near the southern entrance of the Sabra camp.

There have been several casualties, some fatal, on both sides. Among the dead is Ya'qub Malak, of Amal. Some civilians have also been injured. Amal gunmen have set up checkpoints on the roads leading to the camps, and are searching cars and checking passengers' identity. They are allowing no supplies of any kind into the camps.

Christians Comment on Syrian Aims, Activities

'Official' Lebanese Forces Source

NC281501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] We have just learned that an official Lebanese Forces source has commented on the Executive Committee statement issued last night, saying that it is time the masks were removed: Syria, he went on, is the instigator and unfailing sponsor of troubles in Lebanon. He continued: Every time the situation calms down and a solution appears on the horizon, Syria dutifully rekindles the flames of war by dividing the Lebanese into groups fighting among themselves.

The source recalled: in the beginning, Syria encouraged the war between the Christians and the Muslims. It then drove a wedge between Sulayman Franjiyah and the Christians of East Beirut. It caused divisions in the ranks of the Shi'ites and is now busy doing the same with the Druze. We We should never forget, the source said, that each time Syria has claimed that it is trying to reconcile the Lebanese it has led them to active hostilities, and thus gained a chance to interfere. We should never forget how Syria incited the Shi'ites against Zahlah and then claimed to be the protector of Zahlah. It is time we put an end to all this. We are determined to fight by all possible means.

The source commented on the demand for an Arab League session to be called to discuss the Syrian shelling. He said: We are determined to press on with this complaint. The president has been kept fully informed on this issue. The Lebanese Forces are in touch with several Arab countries, Christian leaders, and some Lebanese leaders. The purpose of these contacts is to end this underlying interference by Syria in Lebanese affairs. Syria cannot be allowed a free hand in our affairs.

Regarding the stance of other Lebanese groups, the source said that the Islamic leaders have so far taken a satisfactory position. We hope that they will shoulder their responsibilities toward the future of this country in the same way as we do. The Islamic leaders call a spade a spade, he added. Some of them are working behind the scenes to bring about a meeting of the Arab League.

The source stressed that the Christian situation is very good thanks to a combined stand by the Army, the Lebanese Forces, and the people. He concluded by saying that the Christians are united in the face of any attempt to pressure them and impose unacceptable solutions on them.

Ja'Ja' on Shelling

NC281812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] In answer to questions from the Visnews television agency, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Dr Samir Ja'ja' said that Syria is shelling the Christian areas in order to force the Christians to accept the legitimacy of the Syrian occupation of Lebanon. He added that Syria is trying to impose the so-called peace plan by force and military pressure, and we will pay any price rather than accept this. Dr Ja'ja' added that Syria is a terrorist state by nature. It controls terrorist organizations in Lebanon through its intelligence services. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman said he expected the Arab states to pressure Syria to withdraw from Lebanon.

Sham'un, Karamah Comment

NC281650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Former President Camille Sham'un has declared his support for the statement issued by the Lebanese Forces last night. He said that the Syrians have resorted to force as means of imposing their hegemony on Lebanon, having failed to do so through the tripartite agreement. Sham'un also said that a renewed flareup should be expected today or tomorrow, and denied that any political agreement has been reached to prevent a further deterioration.

Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah said that the statements issued by the Army and the Lebanese Forces leave no doubt as to who carried out the shelling. He asserted that the facts starkly contradict previous statements by Syrian officials in which they claimed to be keeping an equal distance from the various Lebanese groups.

Karamah stated that the current developments are not in the interests of either Lebanon or Syria. He declared that the use of force alone will not have the desired effect on the inhabitants of East Beirut, and said that the dialogue should be conducted in words rather than with guns.

AFP: Hizballah Member Calls for Referendum
NC271228 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, March 28 (AFP) — A leading member of the Moslem fundamentalist Hezbollah ("Party of God") has called for a referendum to allow the Lebanese people to decide their future.

In an interview published on Friday in the French-language weekly *MAGAZINE* Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli said the Lebanese people should be given a chance to express their views on what kind of government they wanted. He thought a referendum could be organised "if foreign powers stop interfering in Lebanon."

His pro-Iranian group would like to see the establishment of an Islamic state, but if another government were adopted, it would bow to the majority views, even though it would not take part, he said. "We are demanding a referendum even though we are convinced that Islam is the most satisfactory way of establishing justice between men."

Bombs Planted in Galilee on Land Day Anniversary
NC311547 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Security flare-up in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps continues. Medium- and heavy-caliber weapons are being used in the fighting there, and shells have reached nearby residential areas.

The camps security coordination committee is making diligent efforts to put a stop to these clashes.

In another development, on the anniversary of Land Day, the Major 'Abd al-Latif Ahmad Group of the Galilee Christians Union domestic forces placed explosive devices deep inside Galilee. It planted two bombs at a vegetable market in the settlement of Dan in the Zefat District at 0200 today.

When the two explosive charges went off, ambulances were observed rushing to the scene of the incident and evacuating four seriously wounded Zionists.

An explosive device was also planted at an assembly point used by Zionist conscripts at a railroad station in Hammat. The bomb went off at 0330 today, wounding and burning seven soldiers. Two ambulances were seen removing the injured, and the members of the group that planted the devices returned safely to base.

Al-Asad Meets With AAPSO Delegation 31 Mar

JN311610 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the AAPSO delegation consisting of Secretary General Nuri 'Abd al-Razzaq, former Egyptian Foreign Minister Murad Ghalib, former Egyptian Culture Minister Muhammad Fa'iq, and Mrs (Sandra Hudson) of the British Solidarity Committee Against Racism and Imperialism.

Ahmad al-As'ad, deputy head of the AAPSO committee in Syria, attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East in light of the imperialist and Israeli threats and provocations, as well as the schemes hostile to the interests of a real peace and to Arabs' rights to their land and to self-determination. Talks also revolved around the situation and developments in Lebanon and Egypt.

The delegation conveyed to the president AAPSO's support, solidarity, and appreciation for Syria's policy, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism, and for its role in strengthening and supporting the steadfastness of national liberation movements in the region and abroad. The delegation voiced great appreciation for the president's personal role in promoting and solidifying resistance in the face of U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression, as well as his role in leading movements of liberation, unity, and progress in the Arab homeland.

The president asserted that Syria, which adheres to a just peace and to the Arabs' right to their land and to self-determination, will not retreat before threats, provocations, and hostile schemes. He said that Syria will continue the struggle with all its power for a just peace based on returning the occupied territories to their owners and guaranteeing the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination. The president said that what the delegation saw in Al-Qunaytirah shows that the Israeli rancor is not only aimed at people, but also at buildings, and that standing up against Israel's expansionist schemes is a national, pan-Arab, and human duty.

The president asserted the determination to topple the Camp David course, as it does not lead to true peace. He expressed confidence that Egypt will return to its Arab nation without the Camp David shackles and that it will retrieve the stature it used to have prior to the Al-Sadat [era].

Receives Former Egyptian Ministers

JN011214 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1030 today Dr Murad Ghalib and Muhammad Fa'iq, former Egyptian ministers of foreign affairs and culture.

Al-Shar' Returns From Abu Dhabi 31 Mar

JN010641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus last night from Abu Dhabi after delivering a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to his brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, the UAE president.

He was seen off at Abu Dhabi airport by UAE Foreign Minister Rashid al-'Abdallah, a number of officials, and Syrian Ambassador in Abu Dhabi Muhammad Kabur.

USSR's Vladimir Polyakov Arrives 31 Mar for Talks

JN010725 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Damascus, (KUNA) — Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived here yesterday on a visit to Syria lasting several days. During this visit, the Soviet official will hold talks with senior Syrian officials on the latest developments of the Middle East situation.

Meets With Al-Shar'

JN011250 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1225 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at noon today. The meeting was attended by Jabr al-Kafri, director of the East Europe Department in the Foreign Ministry; and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the international situation, the current developments in the region, and issues of common interest.

Ba'th's Qaddah, Delegation Leave for Bulgaria

JN301040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus for Bulgaria this morning to participate in the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party scheduled to be held 2-5 April. Comrade Qaddah will deliver the speech of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party at the congress. A cooperation agreement will also be signed between the two parties. Comrade Qaddah was seen off at Damascus International Airport by members of the party's national and regional commands and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Damascus.

LCY Delegation Arrives for Talks 31 Mar

JN311705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — The LCY delegation led by Comrade Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY's Central Committee Presidium,

arrived in Damascus this afternoon at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. Receiving the delegation at Damascus International Airport were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general; Comrade Sami 'Attari, National Command member; Comrade 'Abd al-Karim Bilal, Ba'th Party Central Committee member; a number of party comrades; the SFRY ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

The guest delegation will hold party talks and political meetings with a number of party and state officials. This visit comes within the framework of cooperation and friendship relations between the Ba'th Party and the LCY and aims to strengthen and promote these relations between both parties and countries in a way serving both friendly peoples.

Comrade Belovski made a statement to the SANA correspondent expressing his pleasure at visiting Syria and pointing to the importance of this visit. He said: We respect and highly appreciate all the efforts Syria is exerting to achieve security and peace under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, whom we respect and admire. Comrade Belovski added: Our relations with Syria are historic relations of long years and are deeply rooted in the hearts of our two parties and peoples. All objective conditions for these relations are available and we will continue to promote them and joint action. He added: Syria and the SFRY are militant countries for the sake of social progress and the promotion of international relations. Syria and the SFRY have an effective and important role in the work and policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

Comrade Belovski pointed out the situation in the Mediterranean region and to its serious developments. He said: We strongly and decisively stand up against all forms of force and the usage of arms and revenge. We will not allow the presence of masters of power in this region or allow operations against the security and sovereignty of countries in the Mediterranean Basin.

Progressive Front Reviews Political Developments

JN311845 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Central Command of the Progressive National Front [PNF] held a meeting at 1830 today under Comrade Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy chairman of the PNF.

During this meeting, they reviewed political developments in the Arab region and the U.S. military interference in its affairs, particularly the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and coincident U.S.-Israeli threats to Syria.

The PNF Central Command noted that the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah came in the context of the aggressive U.S. imperialist policy, which was adopted by the United States and its protege, Israel, against the Arab people's hopes, liberation, and progress. The PNF affirmed that this aggression requires continuing the decisive and courageous confrontation of U.S. policy and its ally, Israel. The PNF also affirms the need for unity of all Arab nation forces and for mobilizing their potentials, as well as for continued vigilance against capitulationist and defeatist plans and against U.S. and Israeli schemes.

The PNF Central Command voiced its pride in Syria's stands under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in supporting and backing the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against the plots of U.S. imperialism. It also voiced its great appreciation for Syria's wise and courageous policy under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting hostile and capitulationist schemes and for achieving strategic balance against the Zionist enemy, regaining usurped rights, and meeting the Arab people's hopes of unity and liberation.

AL-THAWRAH Warns Israel Against Aggression

JN290800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 29 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria Is Determined To Foil Aggression," *AL-THAWRAH* says: With the continuation of the world campaign of condemnation of the U.S. aggression against Libyan territory, the Zionist enemy flared up war hysteria in the Zionist entity and blared out a series of threats against Syria. It was obvious from the beginning that this campaign was to prepare Zionist public opinion for war and place it in the atmosphere of a call to arms and aggression. This was followed by reports about hostile Israeli preparations, beginning with calling up reservists and massing forces and tanks in the occupied Golan Heights, and ending with the shutting off of new areas in the Golan, calling them closed military zones.

It was no coincidence that these hostile preparations were made in the wake of the U.S. piracy against Libya. Coordination between Washington and Tel Aviv within the framework of their strategic alliance and joint military exercises in the Negev, as well as the installation of weapons and the storage of ammunition and hardware for the U.S. Army in occupied Palestine, is part of the effort to impose the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the Arab homeland. The United States, as confirmed by new developments in the region, has moved from the stage of encouraging and instigating Israel to commit aggression against the Arab nation and its steadfast forces to the stage of direct and actual participation in aggression, thinking that by resorting to force and terrorism it can rescue its Middle East policy from this current impasse.

AL-THAWRAH adds: The false U.S.-Israeli calculations have not taken into consideration the fact that the pan-Arab line of steadfastness led by Syria today represents a strong popular trend expressed by the national resistance operations in southern Lebanon, by our people's steadfastness in the occupied Golan and their escalating uprising against Israeli occupation, and by the escalation of resistance operations in occupied Palestine.

Israel is mistaken if it imagines that by launching a premeditated aggression against Syria it can escape from its exacerbating crises, because any aggression against Syria will not at all be a military picnic and because Syria does not fear threats and the rattle of arms. It is determined to continue to defend the pan-

Arab cause and confront all conspiratorial and liquidatory plans. It will not be alone in any confrontation because the Arab masses in the entire Arab homeland support it. Moreover, the forces of freedom, progress, and socialism in the world, headed by the friendly Soviet Union and the socialist countries, stand by its side.

TISHRIN Comments on Bush, Murphy Upcoming Tour

JN3109l6 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On the U.S. moves in the region, beginning with the aggression on Libya and ending with attempts to reactivate the peace process in the region, *TISHRIN* writes an article under the headline "Two-Prong Move" in which it says: The U.S. Administration is again trying to give the world the impression that it is in charge of Middle East developments, something which serves U.S. interests and subsequently backs the stand of the United States and Israel and the failure of their liquidation plans and plots to solve the Middle East problem. In Lebanon, the U.S. Administration and Israel are making strong, extensive military and diplomatic moves to dominate the region and control its destiny.

Following the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, which was firmly confronted and denounced by the international community, the U.S. Administration announced a tour by Vice President Bush, accompanied by U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy, to discuss the latest Middle East developments and sound the latest Arab reactions to the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people. Meanwhile, it was announced in Israel that enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will visit Washington to discuss with U.S. Administration officials what he termed as new ideas to ensure activating the so-called peace process in the region.

TISHRIN adds: These announcements are accompanied by a hysterical anti-Syrian campaign amid statements by U.S. and Israeli officials on the possibility of an Israeli-Syrian confrontation in the Golan. Therefore, Israel has declared the Golan region as a closed military area and massed additional forces there, something which confirms the aggressive intentions of the two strategic allies, the United States and Israel, against Syria. The United States and Israel, which are under the illusion that they will be able to impose capitulation settlements on the Arab nation with the aim of liquidating the central cause of the Arabs by brandishing the U.S. big stick and the Israeli arm to chastize all those who oppose their plans, will reap failure and frustration. This is because Al-Asad's Syria, supported by the Arab masses, which had previously confronted the plots and plans to liquidate the Palestinian cause and opposed attempts of terrorism and blackmail, is once against determined to confront and foil all these plans.

Reportage on FRG Opposition Leader Rau's Visit

Rau Meets With Peres

TA301932 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The subject of Waldheim was raised this afternoon by German journalists covering Prime Minister Peres' meeting with West German opposition leader Johannes Rau. More details from reporter Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] Asked for his reactions to the controversy surrounding Waldheim, Peres said that the questions now being asked cannot remain unanswered. When one of the visiting reporters said that Waldheim had replied by saying he could not remember, the prime minister responded by saying that if this is indeed the case, the answer is a weak one and not enough. Journalists were asked to leave the room during the meeting between Peres and Rau, but afterwards the German — his party's candidate for chancellor — saidthe discussions had centered on the peace process and bilateral issues. He said he fully supported the Peres plan for industrial development in the Middle East, and added that in his opinion all the industrialized nations must help the scheme.

As to whether the subject of German arms sales to the Arab countries had come up, Rau said it had not been discussed at this meeting, but in general he opposes the export of weapons and would rather his country concentrate on civilian trade. [end recording]

Meets With Shamir

TA010945 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
1 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] "Israel has no desire for an escalation on the border with Syria. However, President al-Asad's speeches and the quantities of weapons that Syria is receiving from the Soviet Union necessitate that we be very cautious and follow developments in Syria closely."

These remarks were made yesterday by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during his meeting with the prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia (West Germany), Johannes Rau, who is also the Social Democratic Party's candidate for chancellor.

In reaction to Rau's comment that the impression in Europe is that the PLO has adopted more moderate positions, Shamir said that although the enlightened world would indeed like to see changes in the PLO's positions, these have not occurred. Lately we have been seeing an attempt by Yasir 'Arafat to get closer to Syria, Shamir said.

As for the contacts between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, Shamir said they failed because of the pressure the Soviet Union had put on the PLO.

Peres Refuses To Comment on Waldheim Affair

TA301125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The prime minister does not intend to react to the accusations against Kurt Waldheim regarding his Nazi past. This is because Waldheim is a private individual and the accusations have not yet been proven. Mr Peres' reaction came in reply to a question by our correspondent, following the World Jewish Congress appeal to the prime minister and other statesmen to react to the documents the organization has uncovered about Kurt Waldheim's past.

Rabin Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policy, Lack of Action

TA312121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, addressing foreign reporters in Tel Aviv, has said that there are no short cuts on the road to peace, and that it will take at least 1 or 2 years before Jordan and the moderate Palestinians are ready for negotiations with Israel. He said that all the U.S. State Department's verbal maneuvering [pa'alulim vehithakmuyot] will not bring that day closer. Yitzhaq Rabin also criticized Secretary of State George Shultz' policy on the territories. He believes that rather than talking, the Americans should do something about the quality of life of the inhabitants of the territories.

On another matter, Minister Rabin criticized the State Department's instruction to senators and congressmen not to travel to the Middle East because of Al-Qadhdhafi's threats. He said: I do not believe such advice should be the policy of a country that tries to combat terrorism; in fact, this is capitulation to terrorism.

For 'Surrender' to Terrorism

TA010720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has sharply criticized U.S. Administration officials who advised American dignitaries not to travel to the Middle East because of terrorist dangers. U.S. Senators Gary Hart and Bennet Johnston canceled a planned visit because of this. Speaking to foreign correspondents yesterday, Defense Minister Rabin said the recommendations were a surrender to terrorism.

[Begin Rabin recording] I believe that such advice in terms of a visit to Israel is very unadvisable. How can you say to a senator not to come and to tourists to come? Believe me, every senator that visits Israel is very well protected and, at the same time, I can't say that we protect every tourist. They enjoy the same protection that every Israeli does. I don't believe that such advice should be part of a policy of the United States that tries to fight terrorism. It's giving in to terrorism. After all, what is the purpose of terrorists in attacking? The encounters of El Al at Vienna and Rome to prevent people traveling to Israel, and when you advise senators not to come, practically you give in to the threat of terrorism. [end recording]

Rabin on 'Highest Priority' of Peace With Egypt

TA311847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel should give the highest priority to the strengthening of the peace with Egypt. The defense minister also says he believes that war between Israel and Syria is avoidable, even though neither Syria nor Jordan is ready or prepared to sit down at the peace negotiating table. The defense minister was speaking in Tel Aviv to the Foreign Press Association. More from reporter Alan ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] During a wide-ranging talk to the foreign correspondents, the defense minister laid stress on the state of relations between Egypt and Israel and on the need to settle the border dispute over Tabah. With all due respect to summit meetings or visits by Cabinet ministers in Egypt, he said, the real issue before us is to reach agreement over arbitration on Tabah, implement normalization, and see the return of a resident Egyptian ambassador.

[Rabin] I have no illusions. We will not return to the euphoria of 1979/1980, but we have to strengthen the peace between Egypt and Israel. If this peace will be deteriorated, there will be no hope for peace in the future.

[Ben-'Ami] Looking at Israel's other neighbors, Mr Rabin said that Syria, Lebanon, and even Jordan are either not interested or unable to sit and negotiate peace. Regarding Syria, the defense minister says he believes war is avoidable.

[Rabin] I believe that if Israel will show awareness and preparedness, war with Syria can be avoided. Every war will have its price, on both sides. As an Israeli I have to consider first and foremost our price. We are not interested in any war, because we know the price even when we know that we are going to win it. I believe that if Israel will show awareness and preparedness, there is a good chance that war with Syria can be avoided.

[Ben-'Ami] As for Lebanon, Mr Rabin says that despite the latest katyusha rocket attacks from there, he believes that Israel's policy of a security zone has proved itself, but he also warns that Israel may adapt its modes of operation from time to time to meet changes in the situation and activities from across the border. [end recording]

On Military Cooperation With FRG

LD311300 Hamburg DPA in German 1202 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tel Aviv, 31 Mar (DPA) — Israel is interested in the development of military cooperation with the Federal Republic, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin emphasized in Tel Aviv on Monday in an interview with DPA. There could be more intensive cooperation, especially in the areas of research and development, and the exchange of military data and findings could be stepped up, the minister stressed. Naturally, Israel was interested in arms exports to the Federal Republic.

Rabin said that the forthcoming visit by Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner to Israel, the first official visit by a German defense minister to Israel, was a "milestone and further step forward in the development of relations between the Federal Republic and Israel." He stressed that during that visit German arms supplies to the Arab states would also be discussed. However, as far as he knew, "no Federal Government has so far" supplied the Arab states "with arms of any great significance." Israel was so far quite happy with this policy.

Israel would probably order "considerable spare parts" for warships in the Federal Republic, Rabin said. The project was worth around $100-150 million and preliminary talks had already made some progress. Israeli experts had been busy for some time in the Federal Republic with preparations for the order. However, the project had not yet taken off since it is to be financed within the framework of U.S. military aid; Washington's approval was, however, still outstanding.

According to Rabin, Israel had much to offer. "We have managed in some areas to combine high technology with combat experiences available from no other country, especially in the use of modern weapons against ground-air missiles and air-air missiles, against the most modern arms manufactured in the United States and the Soviet Union," he said.

The German arms industry, especially in the electronics sector, occupies a leading position in the world. "There is a common interest," Rabin stressed. Technological and industrial cooperation would be the subjects of talks with Woerner, as would be the problem of worldwide terrorism. "It is logical that the two countries' defense ministers cooperate," Rabin emphasized, who in 1975 was the first Israeli prime minister to pay an official visit to the Federal Republic.

Syria is at present "in my view no serious threat to Israel's security...but we do not know how this is viewed by the leaders in Damascus.... Even a victory could be very painful for us." [DPA ellipses and quotation marks as received] Rabin emphasized that in south Lebanon there was as yet nobody who could guarantee freedom from terrorist attacks on Israel; indeed there would, for a long time to come, be no alternative to the Israeli policy to provide its own protestion in the border area. The UN troops were incapable of offering effective protection. "Furthermore, we do not want to shoulder political and moral responsibility for the boys from Norway, Holland or Ireland to die for Israel's security..."

Goren Returns From U.S.; Development Plan Reported

TA311019 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of government activities in the territories, returned yesterday evening from a campaign in the United States for an unprecedented development plan in the territories.

In Washington he met with diplomat Richard Murphy and other State Department officials who handle Middle East affairs. He also conferred with the heads of the UN development plan which

is currently being implemented in the territories and with the leaders of U.S. aid organizations that fall within the U.S. State Department's budget.

Israel had prepared a $500-million development plan consisting of two main parts: One part is a plan to set up an infrastructure for services such as health, transportation, etc.; the other is a plan for industrial development, which would involve the establishment of industrial centers near the large cities.

Israel did not prepare detailed plans in order to leave the detailed planning to the foreign organizations. The coordinator looked into the possibility of foreign organizations setting up a development fund that would extend credit for industry in the territories.

More precise details were unavailable at the time this report went to press, but our correspondent did learn that Goren's trip to the United States ended on a positive note.

Lubrani: No Need To Reassess Security Zone Policy

TA301905 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The attempts to attack Israel from southern Lebanon have worsened since the kidnapping of the two IDF soldiers, according to the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani. However, he believes there is still no reason to reassess our policy in the security zone. In his assessment, Amal cannot dominate the area in such a way as to preclude hostile operations against Israel. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar interviewed Uri Lubrani.

[Begin recording] [Lubrani] I cannot exactly tell who is responsible, but it is obvious that they are extreme elements within the Shi'ite community. I would not be at all surprised if Palestinians were also seizing the opportunity just as I would not rule out any joint operations.

[Zohar] You were quoted about some UNIFIL involvement or responsibility in the matter, specifically the Irish battalion which is deployed in the middle of that area and actually dominates it.

[Lubrani] I can only say one thing on this issue and that is that we have been arguing for a long time that UNIFIL cannot be the absolute solution to our security problems, as is shown by their ability to foil any hostile activities from the areas for which they are responsible.

[Zohar] The area from which the katyusha rockets were presumably fired is actually under the control of Amal, the most moderate of the extreme Shi'ite organizations. Does this show us that this organization is incapable of controlling any area whatsoever?

[Lubrani] I am very much afraid that you are right. Given the situation, I do not think that Amal is at present capable of exerting its authority over the area so as to prevent hostile activities against us.

[Zohar] Looking back, 1 year after the IDF pulled out of southern Lebanon, would you say that the number of attacks has increased or decreased?

[Lubrani] Statistically, there has been no increase. However, in the last 4 to 6 weeks, particularly after the two IDF soldiers were kidnapped, the nature of the terrorist activities has worsened.

[Zohar] There has been talk that since the kidnapping some fragile balance in the area has been broken. What do you think should happen to make the infiltration attempts and the katyusha attacks decline or even stop?

[Lubrani] There is no clear-cut reply to this question. This is a daily and continuous struggle in which we must cope with all the hostile elements operating against us. This struggle is made up of various components, and I think that in the present situation and as long as we do not reach a point where we cannot maintain a normal life along the northern border we will deal with it successfully. If it turns out that this is insufficient, thought will certainly have to be given to additional action. Of course, it is inconceivable that we should not be able to lead a normal life while people on the other side of the border lead a normal life.

[Zohar] Does that mean that you do not think there is now a basis for reassessing the policy of the security zone?

[Lubrani] Given the present situation and circumstance, the answer is no. [end recording]

Levi Warns Syria, Comments on Peace Process

TA011205 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 1 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi yesterday warned Syrian President al-Asad that if he tries to launch an attack against Israel, he will pay the price in the heart of Syria itself. The minister made this declaration in his appearance before the Israeli Bonds convention which is being held in Jerusalem.

In his remarks he again emphasized Israel's desire to maintain peace and quiet in the region. David Levi pointed out that there was clear evidence that Syria was assisting terrorism.

David Levi told the convention delegates that despite Israel's difficult economic situation, it continues to meet its international commitments fully and precisely. This, he claimed, increases the trust in purchasing development bonds.

The deputy prime minister also called on King Husayn to hold direct peace talks with Israel anywhere. "Why cross the ocean when a distance of 1 hour separates Israel and Jordan?" he asked. Minister Levi said that Husayn's hesitant behavior was the result of instability. "The king talks about peace, but then signs a pact with 'Arafat. He cancels the agreement with 'Arafat, and runs to Al-Asad. And we ask: How long will this go on? Why not stop these acrobatics? Peace will be worthwhile both for you and your security." All this is possible on the conditions that a Palestinian state is not established and that there is a national consensus on this. "Israel cannot be pressured by way of an international conference," Levi added. "There is no nation in the

world that would endanger its existence in order to win compliments from other countries."

The deputy prime minister also expressed the hope that the peace with Egypt would be maintained, in spite of the recent shocks, in order to develop joint projects that would be beneficial to both Israel and Egypt.

Knesset Approves 1986-87 State Budget

TA312008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] About an hour ago the Knesset approved the state budget with the coalition votes. Knesset Member [MK] Ya'aqov Shamay of Herut voted against the budget. MK Qeysar [Histadrut secretary general] did not participate in the second reading of the bill and left the hall during the third reading. This is reported by our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli.

Latest Attempt To Heal Herut Rift Fails

TA300715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
30 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Talks aimed at healing the rift in Herut failed to get off the ground here on Friday — because one of the party's three warring camps was not invited to attend.

The camps of party head Yitzhaq Shamir and David Levi are still quarrelling about who was responsible for failing to invite Ari'el Sharon's side. But a new meeting has been scheduled for this week.

Friday's talks were to have brought together representatives of the party leaders, rather than the leaders themselves. The negotiators were to have made suggestions on dividing the new party institutions among the camps and on reconvening the aborted Herut convention for a brief second session.

The parley was agreed on following two sessions between Shamir and Levi, his chief rival for party leadership. But when the Shamir and Levi sides convened on Friday, it became clear that no one from the Sharon side was present — just as had happened at the Shamir-Levi summit meetings.

The Levi side immediately blamed Shamir. As titular party head, he had called the meeting. It was up to him to ensure that Sharon was part of peace efforts in Herut, Levi's man claimed. But the Shamir side countered that it was up to each side to choose its representatives. Sharon and Levi have formed an alliance and they had to see to it that both sides of the partnership were included in their delegation.

Fearing a Sharon backlash and a breakup of the ad hoc alliance, the Levi side immediately declared that no business would be attended to until his representatives were present. The peace efforts were thus delayed and it is doubted in Herut that the party will be able to mount a show of unity or hold its second convention session prior to the Labour Party convention, which opens on April 8.

Some members of the Shamir camp again expressed pessimism yesterday in conversations with *THE JERUSALEM POST*. They said the sides were still far apart on substantive questions regarding the make-up of key party forums. Sharon's inclusion would not make a compromise any easier to arrive at, they suggested.

More on Herut Deadlock

TA311957 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The deadlock in the Herut Movement remains. The meeting held today among representatives of the factions failed to end in an agreement that would allow the Herut Movement convention to resume. Our correspondent reports that Knesset Member Yig'al Kohen-Orgad, from the Shamir camp, suggested that the convention be held only to approve two matters: the appointment of Yitzhaq Shamir as party chairman, and the merger between Herut and the Liberal Party. But the representatives of the Levi and Sharon camps turned down the proposal and demanded that a division of Herut leadership posts among the heads of the three factions be determined in advance. It appears the Herut convention will not be held in the next few weeks, and the merger between the Herut Movement and the Liberal Party will also be postponed for a long while.

Protest to UN Over UNIFIL Negligence in S. Lebanon

TA010525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] In a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, Israel says UNIFIL negligence has allowed katyusha rockets to be fired on the Galilee from the village of Shaqra in south Lebanon. The letter goes on to say that Israel agreed to allow UNIFIL to take over control of the village from the south Lebanese army, but the organization has failed to prevent terrorist activity in the village. Israel also reserves the right for itself to react in defense of Galilee residents.

Palestinian-Hizballah Cooperation Increasing

TA011030 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
1 Apr 86 pp 1, 14

[Report by military correspondent Ya'ir [illegible] and Gad Li'or]

[Excerpt] The cooperation between Palestinian terrorists and hostile forces in southern Lebanon, particularly members of the Shi'ite Hizballah, is increasing.

Sources in the IDF believe that it is this cooperation which has led to the latest katyusha attacks in the north. Although the Palestinian organizations claimed responsibility for the incidents, such as the case in which a katyusha fell in Qiryat Shemona, it appears that the firing itself was carried out by Hizballah members.

The Palestinian terrorists are concentrating along the coastal strip, particularly in Sidon and its environs. At the moment there is no cooperation between them and the Shi'ite Amal organization, whose leaders are currently busy organizing the Amal convention scheduled to take place on 4 April.

Our correspondent adds that the police and security forces have recently discovered groupings of terrorist squads in Arab villages within Israel over and beyond those found in Kafr Qasim. Senior security sources regard these groupings as a sign of a "significant change" in the terrorist organizations' methods of operation; namely, an attempt to enlist new recruits from among the Arabs in Israel for the purpose of perpetrating terrorist attacks inside Israel.

IDF Limiting Enlistments in Army of Southern Lebanon

TA300950 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The IDF is restricting the number of soldiers joining the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], mainly for budgetary reasons. It has been learned that there has recently been an increase in the number of people who want to join the ASL, particularly Christians and also Shi'ites, but because of financial difficulties the IDF is not accepting all those who want to join.

It is not inconceivable that there are other reasons for the restriction on the number of recruits, such as the need to regulate the ASL population and preserve the balance between the sects, but as far as can be seen, the dominant factor is the budgetary difficulty.

As is known, ASL soldiers are given their operational training and officers' training course, as well as other services, by the IDF. The decisive share of ASL salaries is also paid from the State of Israel's budgets. The budgetary burden, the extent of which nobody is prepared to mention, does not permit the expansion of this army.

IDF sources have emphasized that the extent of the IDF presence in the security zone is no different from that of the time prior to the week of searches for the two soldiers who were kidnapped at the beginning of February and the main difference is the permanent backing provided the ASL for the purposes of training which will provide an answer to routine security requirements in the security zone.

86 Percent Increase in Armed Attacks in W. Bank

TA270908 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Bet El — Armed attacks in Samaria nearly doubled in the past year and the perpetrators of several murders are still at large, military sources told reporters at a briefing here yesterday.

However, travellers in the area are less likely to be stoned or stopped by running [as received] tyres or roadblocks erected by local residents. The number of such incidents has been halved compared with the previous year.

Military sources were unable to say why there has been an 86 per cent increase in the number of armed incidents, especially since there has been a 6 per cent drop in the number of such attacks near Ramallah and an 11 per cent decline in the Bethlehem-Hebron area.

In most cases attackers threw petrol bombs. Since April 1, 1985, there have been 167 such attacks (compared with 133 between April 1, 1984, and March 31, 1985).

In the past year, there have been 31 cases of shooting (as against 15 in 1984/5) and six of grenades being thrown (down from nine). Twenty-three explosive devices were planted (up from 15), and there were nine stabbings (compared to one the previous year).

An analysis of the attacks shows that the assailants lacked weapons. Hand-grenades were rarely used. Most explosive devices were fashioned of pipes soldered on one side and filled with thousands of match heads — instead of explosive powder. The assailants also had to use various gadgets for detonators.

The conclusion is apparently no arms smuggling into the West Bank. Nor are there any militias or organizations modelled after those in Lebanon — although the Lebanese resistance to the Israeli presence had influenced the attackers.

The sources were particularly concerned about five murders in Samaria — three in Nabulus and one each in Tulkarm and Janin. "We know that a squad which succeeded once will try again," one source said. "We're faced with very bold perpetrators who have launched attacks in broad daylight in towns."

The source said it was unclear whether the attacks were carried out by one person or by a squad. The 7.65mm weapon used to kill Nabulus mayor Zafir al-Masri had been used before, ballistic tests proved, but the weapon may have changed hands.

Despite the decline in the number of "distubances of public order," such incidents occur at a rate of four to five a day, statistics show.

In the past year 1,121 stonings occurred, 136 stone roadblocks were erected, and 136 Palestinian flags were hoisted. On 86 occasions security forces found burning tyres.

These "disturbances" are usually created by children and teenagers; their number is believed to have dropped because security authorities have arrested nearly all those who were involved in them — and because military courts handed down stiffer jail sentences than in the past. But the sources insisted that no one under the age of 14 is kept at the military lock-up.

Settlers in Territories Increase in 1985

TA280755 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] The number of Jewish settlers in the occupied territories increased by 4,800 in 1985, the Central Bureau of Statistics said yesterday, bringing the total to 42,000. But many areas inside the Green Line registered losses through migration.

The Negev, Galilee and Jerusalem areas all registered net losses through migration last year. The bureau said that in 1985 four out of every 1,000 Jewish residents in the southern district left the area, a total of 1,800.

The large cities also registered population declines due to migration. Tel Aviv had a net loss of 2,800 people; Haifa, 1,100; and Jerusalem, 1,000 of its Jewish residents.

The bureau reported that in 25 development towns within the Green Line, 3.2 out of every 1,000 residents left in 1985. Most of the population drop in the development towns occurred in Galilee.

Daylong Curfew on Jericho Lifted; Dozens Detained

TA311207 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The curfew on Jericho, which was imposed yesterday after a Molotov cocktail was thrown at an IDF vehicle, has been lifted. Dozens of suspects were detained for questioning. Inflammable materials used for preparing Molotov cocktails were found in searches conducted at the site of the incident.

Student Injured in Bi'r Zayt by IDF Officer's Fire

TA311311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] A student was injured in Bi'r Zayt by shots fired by an IDF officer. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces had been dispersing a demonstration by students, but one of them resisted orders to stop. An IDF officer fired several warning shots in the air and later directed fire at the student's legs, wounding him. The student has been hospitalized at the Hadassah Hospital.

Some 100 students took part in the demonstration. At first they demonstrated at Bi'r Zayt's old campus but later left the campus, erected roadblocks, set tires on fire, and threw rocks. Several demonstrators were arrested. A demonstration by female students of the Teachers' Seminar in Ramallah was also forcefully dispersed this morning.

Three Students Injured

TA311514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Three students demonstrating in Bi'r Zayt have been wounded by fire opened by IDF troops. One of the students is reported in serious condition. Two students were hospitalized in East Jerusalem and the third was taken to the Hadassah Mount Scopus Hospital. The demonstration in Bi'r Zayt dispersed in the afternoon and the IDF also left the area.

Gaza Youth Throws Grenade; Killed by Police

TA310829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Border policemen shot and killed a youth in the Al-Burayj refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that the youth threw a Molotov cocktail at the policemen, but it missed them. The youth then fled the site with the policemen chasing him. He was shot when he refused to stop. The Molotov cocktail ignited on the wall of a nearby school.

20 South African Blacks Taking Histadrut Course

TA310834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Twenty black South African community leaders who are active in the antiapartheid struggle are taking a course — the first of its kind — in the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the twenty are members of trade unions, youth and women's organizations, community leaders, and university staff. The course will last approximately 1 month and is being conducted with the knowledge of the South African Government.

Aircraft Industries Official: Lavi Costs $30 Million

TA271940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] leaders say the Lavi aircraft is the cheapest and best alternative for the Israel Defense Forces. According to Moshe Qeret, the president of the IAI, the Lavi will be $10 million cheaper than the F-16, its closest alternative. Harley Braidman reports:

The Lavi will cost $30 million per aircraft; that figure includes not only the plane, but the cost of development, ground services, and its sophisticated avionics and equipment. Comparing this cost with the 75 F-16 planes Israel bought from the U.S. for $3 billion, the Lavi appears considerably cheaper than the $40 million cost of each F-16. Even if it were 10 percent dearer, it would still be right to build the aircraft in Israel, says Moshe Qeret, the president of Israel Aircraft Industries. However, there is no wonder there is opposition to building 300 planes in Israel from American aviation and defense industries sources, because when General Dynamics made the deal of the century several years ago it only sold 300 aircraft to Europe. Apart from the economic argument, however, David 'Ivri, the chairman of the

board of directors, said the firms which hope to gain a slice of the $300 million of U.S. aid for building the Lavi would be the most to suffer. There was no guarantee Israel would get that sum if the Lavi were shelved. Thousands of engineers might lose their jobs until alternative projects were found and various subcontractors would lose work. The cost of terminating contracts would total $200 million, and that money would have to come from the defense establishment, which would mean less money for other defense expenditures. It would also make any alternative aircraft more expensive by at least $1 billion, the amount spent on the Lavi so far. In addition, all the money spent on the Lavi so far was American money and without it there would not be any Lavi, 'Ivri said. The Lavi's prototype is due to be rolled out onto the tarmac at the end of July and the first flight will take place in September.

Regarding the aircraft industries' situation in general, this year exports will account for over 60 percent of its sales, while Israeli defense establishment purchases will drop below 40 percent as a result of budget cutbacks. Moshe Qeret said any further percentage growth of exports at the expense of local purchases would be detrimental to the future growth potential of research and development in the new generation products of existing weapons. Despite this, at present IAI has a backlog of existing orders worth $1.2 billion, 2 years of sales ahead.

ALGERIA

Petroleum Minister Meets With USSR Counterpart

LD281440 Vienna OPECNA in English 1018 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 28 Mar. 86 (OPECNA) — Algerian Minister of energy and petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi Thursday met Soviet minister of Construction of Petroleum and gas industry enterprises Vladimir Chirskov as part of official exchanges now being held here between the two countries. Nabi and several other Algerian ministers are accompanying president Chadli Bendjedid, now here on an official visit.

TASS Carries Joint Communique

For the TASS item identified as the "Joint Soviet-Algerian Communique" and transmitted on 28 March, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 1 April Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

Reportage on Visit of Albanian Parliamentary Group

Arrives in Algiers

LD272113 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 27/03/86 (APS) — A high level parliamentary delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania arrived on Wednesday in Algiers for a four-day official-visit. The delegation was headed by Mr Pali Miska, Politburo member of the Albanian Labour Party, president of the Albanian People's Assembly.

Mr Pali Miska expressed deep satisfaction with his visit in Algeria which he said will enable him to take a close look at the great achievements and progress chalked up by Algeria. "Our two parliaments will commonly work towards reinforcing cooperation between our two countries and expand them to other areas."

The delegation was met at the airport by Rabah Bitat, Politburo member, and president of the People's National Assembly.

Received by Bendjedid

LD291737 Algiers APS in English 1555 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 29 Mar (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid audienced Saturday here Pali Miska, member of the Politburo of the Albanian Labour Party and chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly, currently visiting Algeria.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD312022 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Albanian parliamentary delegation led by Pali Miska, member of the Politburo of the Albanian Workers' Party and president of the Albanian People's Assembly, left Algiers today at the conclusion of a 4-day visit. During the visit the leader of the delegation was received by President Chadli Bendjedid. He also had talks with a number of Algerian officials.

Concerning these talks, he said in a statement at the airport prior to his departure that they will give a fresh impetus to relations between the two countries, particularly in the parliamentary domain. He also voiced admiration for the achievements realized by Algeria in various fields.

The Albanian parliamentary delegation was seen off by Brother Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly.

LIBYA

Rabat: Soviet Source Says Missile Hit U.S. Drones

LD011327 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A Soviet source in Tripoli has affirmed that a Libyan SAM-5 missile destroyed three American reconnaisance drones during the confrontation which took place last week in the Gulf of Sidra.

A Western source in Tripoli stated that hours before the flare up of the confrontation against the American forces, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ordered the removal of Libyan military aircraft to the south of Libya so that the U.S. 6th Fleet would not be able to reach them. The aircraft were returned to their bases following the end of the operations in the Gulf of Sidra.

Al-Qadhdhafi, RSA Liberation Group Discuss Struggle

LD301956 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Mar (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution met with a group of South African liberation movements today. During this meeting, the escalation of the armed struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa during 1986 was agreed upon.

WAM: Information Minister Views U.S. Aggression

GF261949 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Mar (WAM) — Libyan Secretary of Information Dr Muhammad Sharaf al-Fayturi has affirmed that his country is determined to confront the U.S. aggression until the last man and woman. In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he said that the U.S. aggression is aimed at the entire Arab nation and is designed to impose capitulatory solutions on it.

He noted that the U.S. raids did not inflict any substantial damage. He affirmed that three U.S. planes were downed by Libyan missiles and that they were seen falling into the Mediterranean. U.S. helicopters were seen trying to save the pilots, but flew away from the site without picking them up. This confirms that they were killed, Dr al-Fayturi added.

He reiterated that the Gulf of Sidra is Libyan territorial waters and that the U.S. aggression jeopardizes the Middle East region. He added that Libya has not lodged a complaint with the United Nations, but has sent an explanation of the developments of the situation.

Further Reportage on Visit of PDRY Foreign Minister

Affirms Solidarity Against U.S.

GF311620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him this evening met with Brother Kamil Hasan Mansur, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, at the General Secretariat of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

During the meeting Brother al-Dali affirmed the constant and principled solidarity of the YSP and the PDRY Government and people with the fraternal Libyan people and their historical leadership vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression. He said that this U.S. piracy pushes all forces and progressive countries to wage joint struggle against the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance and against aggression on the Libyan revolution and its achievements and on other progressive Arab countries. Brother al-Dali hailed the heroic and firm role played by the Libyan people in confronting this aggression and in following its objectives.

Dr al-Dali elaborated on the facts of the bloody incidents of 13 January and the damage resulting from them and the steps and measures taken. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and horizons for developing them in service of the progress of the two peoples.

On his part the brother secretary of foreign liaison affirmed the principled position of the 1 September Revolution and the Libyan people in support of the 14 October revolution in the PDRY. He affirmed that struggle relations between the two countries can in no way be affected. He said the revolution in the PDRY is an effective factor in supporting liberation and progressive forces. He pointed out that the popular and official demonstrations and activities against the recent U.S. aggressions confirm that the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions are facing common aggression and destiny and that the solidarity between should result in continued struggle against imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary designs.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD311502 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Brother leader of the revolution this morning received Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Brother al-Dali hailed the heroic stance of the Libyan Arab people in confronting American aggression. He affirmed the stand of the people, party and government of Democratic Yemen by the side of the fraternal Libyan Arab people and the placing of all Yemen's resources at the disposal of the people of Jamahiriyah.

Further Details on Meeting

GF312054 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, has conveyed a message of solidarity from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and the political leadership of the YSP, to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

During his meeting in Tripoli today with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Brother al-Dali conveyed congratulations on the great victory that was achieved by the steadfastness of the Libyan revolution against the recent U.S. aggression on Libyan territory which was aimed at attacking a basic fortress of the steadfastness countries and confronting the Arab national liberation front. During the meeting they discussed aspects of cooperation and coordination between the two fraternal countries in bilateral spheres and issues of mutual interest. The brother foreign minister renewed the PDRY party, government, and people's support for the 1 September Revolution.

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his great appreciation for the PDRY's stand — of its people, leadership, and government — alongside the 1 September Revolution during its recent confrontation of U.S. aggression which was aimed against Libyan territory and territorial waters. He affirmed the total solidarity of the 1 September Revolution with the glorious 14 October Revolution and the support of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Libyan people for the PDRY people. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked Brother al-Dali to convey his fraternal and struggle greetings to the brother secretary general and the PDRY's political leadership.

Culture Secretary Receives Bulgarian Official

LD301022 Tripoli JANA in English 0942 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 19, March 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture yesterday received the Bulgarian deputy minister for information and culture and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Libyan Society of Friendship. Present at the meeting was the Bulgarian ambassador to Tripoli.

The Bulgarian deputy minister expressed Bulgaria's support, party and government and people, for the friendly Libyan Arab people.

The Bulgarian ambassador hailed during this meeting the courageous and heroic stand of the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution in the face of American aggression. The Bulgarian

ambassador pointed out the Bulgarian news media coverage of the steadfast resistance put up by the people of Jamahiriyah condemning and denouncing American aggression. The ambassador asserted the readiness of the Bulgarian community in Libya to participate with their Libyan friends in repulsing any imperialist aggression.

The two sides discussed possibilities of enlarging cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At the end of the meeting the ambassador expressed his pleasure at the level of organisation and arrangements extended to the Bulgarian cultural week in Jamahiriyah which started last Thursday.

MAURITANIA

CMSN Secretary, Libyan Brotherhood Member Meet

LD302124 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Dey, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and its permanent secretary, this morning received his excellency Ramadan Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, secretary of the Arab Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in our country.

After the meeting, Ramadan made a statement to the Mauritanian Press Agency delegate in which he said that he and the permanent secretary discussed the latest developments in the Gulf of Sidra, in addition to the two countries' bilateral cooperation.

MOROCCO

Deputy Prime Minister Receives EEC's Cheysson

LD282130 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Azzedine Larki, the deputy prime minister and minister of national education, had a meeting today in Rabat with Claude Cheysson, the EEC commissioner responsible for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, who is currently on an official visit to Morocco.

The meeting was attended by Azzedine Guessous, minister delegate of the Prime Minister's Office responsible for EEC relations, and members of the delegation accompanying Cheysson, and some aides of the deputy prime minister. The talks dealt with all facets of cooperation between Morocco and the EEC.

Azzedine Laraki emphasized Morocco's position regarding the EEC proposals and called for more just efforts on the part of the European Community, whether concerning trade exchanges or overall fields of cooperation, and in consideration of our country's interests.

SUDAN

Ethiopian Planes Violate Sudanese Airspace

JN311122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 31 (SUNA) — Two ultrasonic Ethiopian jet planes have violated the Sudanese airspace and flown over Malakal, the Upper Nile District capital, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued here today reported citing a military source. The source has failed to give more details of the Ethiopian violation, the daily added.

The Sudanese authorities have last week accused Ethiopia of violating its airpsace and further accused it of sending 5 aircraft carrying food supplies to the rebel forces of John Garang and protested in this effect to the Ethiopian Government. Ethiopia denied the first accusations. Moreover, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today issued an interview it conducted in Addis Ababa with the Ethiopian ambassador to Khartoum in which the ambassador recognized the coolness in the relations between the two countries but he added that doors are open for the two countries to settle their differences. The ambassador further accused Sudan of forming a path to the Arab weapons and aid to come to the Eritrean factions fighting the Ethiopian Government, the daily added.

Don't be astonished to find the leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in Ethiopia whereas thousands of Eritreans are found in the Sudan, the ambassador replied [to a question] posed by *AL-SAHAFAH* saying that whether the Ethiopian Government assists the rebel forces of John Garang or not. The Sudanese People's Liberation Army SPLA which are at adds with the central government of Khartoum, have training camps inside Ethiopia.

Former Vice President Sentenced to 20 Years

EA302036 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Mar (SUNA) — The State Security Court today sentenced retired Lieutenant-Colonel of Security Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali and retired Major-General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, chief of the dissolved state security organ and first vice president of the deposed President Numayri's regime, to 28 years imprisonment and a 131,000 Sudanese pound fine, and to 20 years imprisonment respectively. Judge 'Abd al-'Aziz Hamadtu, court president, said the first accused, Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali, was guilty under Article 136 of the penal code for misuse of authority, Article 439 for threats and terrorising, and Article 326 for embezzlement. The second accused, 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, was guilty under Article 136 of the penal code and Article 136/84 for incitement. Judge Hamadtu pointed out that the first accused was sentenced under Article 136 for 10 years, Article 439 for 5 years, and Article 326 for another 5 years while the second accused was sentenced under Article 136 for 10 years and Article 136/84 incitement for 10 years.

The judge said the court sentenced the first accused in the bribery case for obtaining sums of money from a group of Indian traders in return for carrying out a certain action or for desisting from

carrying out a certain action. It was confirmed on evidence from the witnesses that the accused did receive bribes contrary to Article 131. The penalty for this is 5 years imprisonment and a fine of 129,000 pounds, this being the benefit received by the accused, as well as 3 years imprisonment [words indistinct] and in case of nonpayment 2 [additional] years imprisonment and the confiscation of property to offset the sum.

The first accused, Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali, in his capacity as a lieutenant-colonel of the dissolved [state security] organization, used his authority by exercising pressure and threats against tenants of a building belonging to citizen Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi, which was taken over by the organization. He also threatened the tenants. The accused also interfered in the running of the Halawatu factory, having been incited to do so by the second accused, 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib.

Offices for Integration With Egypt To Be Dissolved

EA301925 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Mar (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers has resolved to dissolve all the existing integration bodies as represented by the General Secretariat of the Supreme Integration Council, the Integration Fund and Office of Integration Affairs at the Presidency of the republic and to suspend the Nile [words indistinct] Parliament. This was stated this morning in the meeting of the council chaired by Dr al-Jazuli, the prime minister. The council discussed the report of the ministerial council charged with the task of studying the progress of integration between Egypt and Sudan.

Discussion revolved around the integration experience in the light of the various opinions and points of view which were raised, all of which agreed that integration in its present form has been imposed from above and does not express the common interests of the two peoples. Likewise, its bodies have been characterized by complications, the inflationary growth of its structures, and extravagant and ostentatious expenditure. These bodies did not achieve any tangible results for integration. The council decided that the remaining part of the transitional period, by virtue of its brevity, does not permit the carrying out of comprehensive studies on the integration experience and the introduction of radical changes. However, the council stressed that the integration principle is a historically and culturally experienced reality and a common aspiration of the two fraternal peoples. The council's opinion was to refer the issue of integration to the elected constituent assembly when it meets.

The decision makes it necessary to relieve from their posts the higher leadership of these bodies, bring back the employees delegated or seconded to work in them to their original ministries and units, and retire other workers and settle their dues. The council endorsed the continuation of work on the joint projects and the integration companies under the supervision of the ministries concerned. The competence of their boards of management and the implementation of their tasks will be decided by the ministers concerned. The council affirmed the continuation of coordination and ties between the two countries through bilateral relations between the corresponding ministries and bodies of the two countries. It was resolved that contact be made at high levels with sister Egypt lain and clarify the contents and objectives of these decisions.

SUNA Commentary Flays U.S. 'Pressure,' 'Plots'

JN311214 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 31 Mar 86

["Political commentary"]

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Mar (SUNA) — When the Sudanese people's revolution broke out, the United States expressed its displeasure with the Khartoum trials that revealed its complicity with the previous dictatorial regime in transferring the Falasha Jews to Israel. Washington actually brought pressure to bear on Khartoum to stop the trials of the age. Washington realized that the Khartoum trials were a historic trial of U.S. international beavior as well as of U.S. intelligence organs and foreign policy. The trials revealed aggressive U.S. plots which eventually serve U.S. monopoly interests and the Israeli enemy.

Khartoum rejected the U.S. displeasure and pressure for many reasons, the least of which is that the era of falling into the lap of the United States ended with the ousting of tyrant Numayri who had been involved in the most serious plot of this age against his people and the Arab nation. The time for accounting for this treason had come.

On 6 April, the day of the Sudanese people's revolution, the United States began its plots against Sudanese people, revolution, and territory in both the north and the south. The U.S. plot against Sudan had two aspects: The first an external one represented by U.S. hatred of Arab Libya, as personified by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his revolution against U.S. control and blackmail of the Arab peoples; and the second an internal aspect by which Washington wants to exploit southern Sudan, which is riddled by treacherous bullets from a Sudanese rebel, Colonel John Garang.

Thus, the United States is again playing the same old role of plotting against the Sudanese people and revolution, particularly the Sudanese people's unity. It is a role which will constitute the beginning of a new struggle by the Sudanese people, a struggle that will continue on solid, firm ground and with ever-widening steps until the Sudanese people's aims in life are realized.

AL-AYYAM Attacks U.S. 'Hostility,' 'Blackmail'

JN311202 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Mar (SUNA) — *AL-AYYAM* newspaper today strongly attacks the United States, because of its hostility toward Sudan and its revolution. The paper says: Washington's recent stand toward Sudan is in harmony with the Reagan administration's policy, which bases its foreign policy on escalating polarization, resorting to the big stick, and imposing hegemony by military pressure and terrorism.

AL-AYYAM notes that the U.S. stand is not surprising. The United States, a superpower, continues to work to topple the Nicaraguan Government by mining ports [words indistinct] and

allocating millions of dollars to topple the government of that country.

The newspaper enumerates U.S. stands that the hostile to the Arab nation and the peoples in the world. The United States, for example, supported the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and backed the Israeli aggression at the United Nations. The United States also besieged the Gulf of Sidra in the biggest war and terrorist demonstration and hijacked an Egyptian civilian airliner.

The paper adds: On the basis of U.S. terrorism, Washington today is practicing terrorist pressure on Sudan to impose its will, as if it wants Sudan to seek permission from the White House in every diplomatic decision to makes and in any aid it wants to receive from a friendly country. The paper stressed that Sudan will not submit to the United States or to its blackmail. Sudan alone will make its decisions on what concerns it or what is related to its affairs.

Chief of Staff Comments on Visit to Libya

JN311657 Khartoum SUNA in English 1628 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum March 31 (SUNA) Transitional Military Council member Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, who is also chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, today stated that he felt during his late visit to Libya a distinguished enthusiasm and keenness among the Libyan people and Armed Forces to repulse the U.S. attacks on the Gulf of Sidra. Khalil pointed to the Libyan forces advanced military facilities.

Tawfiq was invited by the Libyan forces commander in chief to take part in ceremonies of the 17th anniversary of the evacuation of the British and American bases from Libya.

During his stay Tawfiq held talks with the Libyan Armed Forces commander in chief touching on military cooperation between the two sides.

Siwar al-Dhahab Reaffirms Election Pledge

JN311715 Khartoum SUNA in English 1638 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 31 (SUNA) — The principal task of the coming Consituent Assembly of which elections will begin tomorrow (Tuesday) are the setting of a correct democratic system and drawing up of a permanent constitution for the country.

Transitional Military Council TMC Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab who was talking on the occasion of the inception of the polling tomorrow (Tuesday) called upon the parties leaders candidates and the voters to live up to the level of responsibility and to practice their constitutional rights in a civilized manner.

Siwar al-Dhahab expressed hope that elections in the postponed southern constituencies would soon run when security situation in these regions ameliorates. He further reinstated that the interim government is committed to its pledge to hand over power to an elected government on April 26 this year.

Prime Minister on Elections, Security, Egyptian Ties

JN311651 Khartoum SUNA in English 1625 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar. 31 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah today said the transitional government has fulfilled its undertaking to hand over power to the masses, affirming that security measures were arranged for the holding of the voting which will begin tomorrow. Daf'allah in his weekly briefing to the domestic media newsmen today hailed the democratic approach and practices followed by the parties during the transitional period.

Daf'allah expressed his hopes that the polling period would be accomplished quietly in a manner that proves to the world people that the Sudanese people are aware of practicing democratic life.

Speaking about the controversial Shari'a legislation (Moslem Laws) which were introduced during the reign of the ousted President Numayri, Daf'allah admitted the Council of Ministers failed to agree over their abrogation, retaining or adjusting them although the Council repealed the state security law. The differences occurred over the penal code act and the issue of Moslem hudds (penalties) he explained.

On the situation in the south the premier made it clear that the People's Armed Forces are performing their duties fully in securing the stability of the country and the safety of the people.

Over the freeze of the integration bodies Daf'allah argued that the Egyptian Government had already frozen the integration bodies and that the decision of the Sudanese Cabinet came in accordance with a report prepared by a technical ministerial committee formed by the Cabinet to discuss the integration issue. The timing of the decision was not linked to any political stance and it was not at the expense of the Sudanese-Egyptian relations, he added.

A number of technical and legal committees were formed to revise the constituent agreements signed between companies working in the field of oil prospection and the defunct regime Daf'allah said.

On the situation in Ethiopian-Sudanese relations the prime minister pointed out that efforts for embodying the principle of good neighbourhood with Ethiopia are still exerted through diplomatic dialogue and negotiations.

Finally the minister expressed hope that the upcoming government would pay special concern to the educational institutes' economic situation and the impact of drought and desertification.

SPLA Spokesman Rejects 'Partial Elections'

JN291002 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 29 (SUNA) — The Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA) has renewed its rejection to run partial elections in Sudan for it would come up with a partial government which would definitely be rejected by the front, SPLA spokesman Maj Arok John said.

In an interview with the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* published today commenting on the recent peace dialogue held in Addis Ababa between the SPLA and a delegation from the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country John said they do not consider the Alliance as equal counterpart to the SPLA but they accept dialoguing with them to demonstrate their willingness to the precept of dialogue and peaceful solution to the civil war.

CP Paper Reports Mass Resignation of Police Force

EA282031 Khartoum SUNA in English 1705 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 28 March: Police officers in the national capital, including the acting director general of police and the director of police in the capital and others, yesterday tendered their resignations en masse to the Minister of the Interior. This was reported in todays issue of *MIDAN*, the organ of the Sudanese Communist Party. It said that the police officers memorandum gave the Council of Ministers 3 days to comply with the demands made in it. The deadline ends at the beginning of next week.

The newspaper reported that numerous meetings have taken place between Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and the Minister of Interior, Police Gen 'Abbas Madani, and others in order to contain the crisis. The demands of the resigning officers are summed up in matters pertaining to the financial statute, the police pensions law and other issues connected with conditions of service. The newspaper reported that it had tried to interview the Minister of Interior or any other official to shed more light on this matter but it had got nowhere.

It is worth stressing that a security plan has been drawn up between the police forces and army to consolidate security and stability during the polls for the constituent assembly elections which will commence on next Tuesday 1 April when crowds of Sudanese will go to the ballot boxes to elect their party and independent representatives.

The tendering of the resignations has coincided with the approach of the polling period and leaves many questions for the man in the street here.

Interior Minister Supports Resignations

JN291000 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar. 29 (SUNA) — Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani has expressed support for the massive resignation by police officers and said that the resignations were for subjective reasons.

Madani in statement made published by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today said the resignations pertaining to fundamental demands [words indistinct] removal of the differences in salries between the Army and the police forces and backing of police with the necessary potentialities to enable it to perform its tasks perfectly.

The police officers are demanding allowances and salaries increase in manner that put them on a par with the Army officers who were highly paid in comparison with the police officers.

The resignations were tendered after the Cabinet decision on Wednesday that rejected the endorsement of the hierarchical system proposed by the officers.

The officiers staged a three-day deadline during which the government msut consider their demands and on the contrary they will walk out after the expiry of the deadline.

SPLA Radio: SPLM, National Alliance Issue Statement

EA282109 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's iberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Koka Dam declaration issued on 24 March by the SPLA-SPLM delegation and the National Alliance for National Salvation, at the completion of their talks in Addis Ababa]

[Text] The Koka Dam declaration 24 March 1986: A proposed program for national action:

1. On the basis of the experiences of the past years making up the post-independence period, and mindful of the heroic achievements of our people in their continuous mass political and armed struggle against all forms of injustice, oppression, and tyranny, a struggle which was expressed in the course of 2 decades through two great revolutions; and rejecting all forms of dictatorship and absolutely committed to the democratic option; and out of the conviction that it is necessary to create a new Sudan in which the Sudanese individual enjoys absolute freedom from the shackles of injustice, ignorance, and disease, in addition to enjoying the benefits of real democratic life, a new Sudan that will be free from racism, tribalism, sectarianism, and all causes of discrimination and disparity; and genuinely endeavoring to stop the bloodshed resulting from the war in Sudan; and fully aware that the process leading to the formation of the new Sudan should begin by the convening of a national constitutional conference; and in the firm belief that the propositions put forward and herein spelled out by the SPLA/SPLM and the National Alliance for National Salvation are essential prerequisites for convening the said constitutional conference and duly constitute a sound basis for the launching of such a process, the delegation of the National Alliance for National Salvation and that of the SPLM/SPLA, both of whom shall herein and after be together referred to as the two sides, agree that essential prerequisites which will foster an atmosphere conducive to the holding of the proposed national constitutional conference are:

2. A. A declaration by all political forces and the government of the day of their commitment to discuss the basic problems of Sudan and not the so-called problem of southern Sudan and that shall be in accordance of the agenda agreed upon in this declaration;

B. The lifting of the state of emergency;

C. Repeal of the September 1983 law and all other laws that are restrictive of freedom;

D. Adoption of the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964 with the incorporation of regional government and all other such

matters on which a consensus opinion of all the political forces shall be reached;

E. The abrogation of military pacts concluded between Sudan and other countries and which impings on Sudan's national sovereignty;

F. A continuous endeavor by the two sides to take the necessary steps and measures to effect a ceasefire.

3. The SPLM/SPLA believes that a public commitment by all the political forces and the government of the day that the said government shall dissolve itself to be replaced by a new interim government of national unity representing all the political forces including the SPLA and the Armed Forces as shall be agreed upon at the proposed conference is an essential prerequisite for the convening of the proposed constitutional conference. Consequently the two sides have agreed to defer the matter for further discussion in the near future.

4. The two sides have agreed that the proposed constitutional conference shall be held under the banner of peace, justice, equality, and democracy. They have further agreed that the agenda for the conference shall comprise the following:

A. The nationalities question;
B. The religious question;
C. Basic human rights;
D. The system of rule;
E. Development and uneven development;
F. Natural resources;
G. The regular forces and security arrangements;
H. The cultural question, education, and the mass media;
I. Foreign policy.

The two sides have agreed that the above agenda does not in any way purport to be exhaustive.

5. The two sides have provisionally agreed that the proposed constitutional conference shall be held in Khartoum during the 3d week of June 1986 to be preceded by a preliminary meeting and that the conference shall actually be held after the government of the day provides and declares the necessary security arrangements and the necessary conducive atmosphere.

6: Mindful of the need for regular consultations with one another,the two sides have agreed to set up a joint liaison committee comprising five members from each side. The two sides have further agreed that Wednesday, 7 May 1986 shall be the date for conducting the committees first meeting which shall take place in Addis Ababa.

7: This declaration is issued in both English and Arabic. The two sides have agreed that the English text of the same shall be the original and in the event of any discrepancies it shall prevail over its Arabic equivalent.

8: Having issued this declaration, the two sides appeal to the Sudanese people as represented in their various political parties, TU's and associations to work earnestly for the realization of the objective of this declaration. Long live the struggle of the Sudanese masses.

For SPLM/SPLA, signed: Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, deputy commander in chief of SPLA and deputy chairman of SPLM Provisional Executive Committee

For National Alliance for National Salvation, signed: Awad Al-Karim Muhammad, secretary general for the National Alliance for National Salvation

Garang Briefs SPLA Officers

EA291734 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The commander-in-chief of SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, this morning held a meeting with the SPLA officers in the SPLA general headquarters. The commander-in-chief told the officers that the SPLM-SPLA accepted the dialogue with the National Alliance for National Salvation due to its commitment to solving Sudan's problems in a peaceful manner through frank and sincere discussions. He told the officers that the question of cease-fire could not be discussed in the meeting, because the members of National Alliance are not our enemy. He maintained that when the SPLM-SPLA offered cease-fire, the TMC took it to be a sign of weakness and they came to attack our forces.

Turning to the question of the forthcoming elections, the SPLA-SPLM leader pointed out that since the elections will not take place in some parts of the country, the next government that will be installed in Khartoum will be partial, representing one side of the country and this, he said, will not be in line with the people's hopes for building a new democratic Sudan where no one will be taken for granted.

The SPLA-SPLM leader encouraged the officers to involve themselves in agriculture as well, adding that the liberation war must go side by side with food production in the liberated areas. He disclosed that further plans for agriculture, education and health will soon be introduced in the liberated areas.

In conclusion, the SPLA-SPLM leader reassured the officers that SPLM-SPLA will continue the dialogue with the National Alliance for National Salvation and any other groupings or persons in Sudan who believe in a peaceful solution to the nations problems. The meeting was attended by the Commander of GHQ, Major Chagai Atem Byar; Lieutenant-Colonel Aru (Mal); and Lieutenant-Colonel Abu al-Ila Jumah.

SPLA Radio Commentary on Declaration

EA292027 (clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "The Koka Dam Declaration — A Step Forward Towards Solving the Problem of the Sudan"]

[Excerpts] This week, the representatives of the SPLA-SPLM and of the National Alliance for the salvation of the nation made and signed an important document in Ethiopia. The declaration was an outcome of more than a week-long frank and friendly discussion between the Sudanese brothers and sisters, which took

place at Koka Dam about 60 miles south of Addis Ababa. The meeting and its results were not intended to solve the problems of the Sudan but to pave the way for the proposed national constitutional conference which will discuss the basic issues which have made the Sudan a difficult place to live in and not the so-called problem of the southern Sudan.

The questions which come to the mind of many people, particularly those who have little knowledge of Sudanese affairs are: What do the SPLA-SPLM and the Alliance represent and what mandate do they have to speak on behalf of the Sudanese people. Answers to those questions are simple. The movement and the Alliance are the main forces which worked to bring down Numayri, though sadly they have not completed the eradication of the May system and its institutions created by the overthrown dictator. The SPLA-SPLM and the Alliance, which is an umbrella of Sudanese political forces, are, broadly speaking, representatives of the Sudanese masses and are qualified to speak on their behalf. In addition to the two reasons, the SPLA-SPLM and the Alliance are committed to finding solutions to the Sudanese problems through dialogue [words indistinct] to meet for the creation of a new Sudan. The two are also advocates of the unity of the country and its people.

So, what is the future of the country in relation to the Koka Dam declaration? In summary, the declaration is a right step in the process leading to the creation of a new Sudan based on unity, equality, justice for all the citizens. Those objects are not simple, but as our leader John Garang has said, they are not unattainable if we approach our problems with open-mindedness and frankness as sharp as sharpness itself.

The SPLA-SPLM has persistently fought and shall continue to fight separatist and tribalist elements who go by different names and colors and which are, sadly enough, being financed and sheltered by Khartoum. We have every reason to tell the world that we are for peace, but not the olive branch coupled with violence offered by the rulers in Khartoum. One of the best assurances of our desire for genuine peace and unity was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, who told the Alliance that he was going to meet them in Khartoum. You have seen John Garang, William Nyuan Bany and Carabino; we are not the wild people our enemies have claimed we are, he said with a generous and sincere smile.

If we succeed in the process of building a new Sudan we should not forget the role played by Dr Khalid Yaji, the cool-headed leader of the Alliance, and Dr Taysir Muhammad 'Ali, nicknamed man of shuttle diplomacy, for their efforts to be in touch with the leadership of the SPLA-SPLM. We do not underrate the role of the forces of discord in the north who would work to destroy the process and its gains, but we in the SPLA shall stand by our allies unless they do not prove true allies. Our commitment to the welfare of our people is still deep that should the forces of darkness prevail on the Alliance we shall continue to fight to build the new Sudan.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Fighters Raid Moroccan Army Positions

LD010250 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Moroccan-Saharan war — In the last 48 hours, the Saharan fighters carried out two operations against Moroccan positions: The entrenched position of (Aid Iyet) was destroyed and another, that of (Dohab), was occupied for several hours. Eight Moroccan soldiers were killed.

Further Details

HK010348 Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, April 1 (AFP) — Polisario Front guerrillas fighting to wrest Western Sahara from Morocco claimed here Monday that their forces had killed eight Moroccan troops and wounded "several others" in weekend *fighting* in the Galtat Zemmour region in the east of the territory. They claimed the fighting at El-Aidiyatt and Dhoueheb had taken place behind the defensive sand "wall" Morocco has built in the area.

CAR

Calm Restored After Anti-French Demonstrations

AB281548 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, 28 Mar (AFP) — The situation was perfectly calm on Friday morning in Bangui, and public order has been restored after the anti-French demonstrations which followed the accident which occurred on Thursday [27 March] involving a Jaguar of the French Army which resulted in the death of 23 persons and injury of some 30 others, the French charge d'affaires in Central African Republic, Mr Jean-Pierre Vidon, told AFP. The latest death toll stood at 23, and the exact number of children among the victims is not known, added Mr Vidon who was contacted from Paris by telephone (the Jaguar crashed into a Koranic school in a working class district of Bangui, kilometer 5). Some of the about 30 injured persons were seriously burned.

All shops have been closed because of the national day of mourning decreed by President Andre Kolingba, whose call for calm on Thursday was followed to the letter by the populace, Mr Vidon added. French nationals can once again move freely in Bangui, and no incident has occurred since the demonstrations which lasted for 2 hours on Thursday morning. A mass was celebrated for the victims on Friday morning in the cathedral of Bangui. The funeral started from the hospital where the victims had been taken on Thursday in the presence of President Kolingba, and the ceremony was impressive in its seriousness, Mr Vidon stated.

CHAD

Habre Says Peace Talks Needed With Al-Qadhdhafi

AB311658 Dakar PANA in English 1350 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Libreville, 31 March (AGP-GAB/PANA) — Chadian head of state Hissein Habre has declared his readiness to meet Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi to discuss ways of ending the Chad problem.

President al-Qadhdhafi is from now on "the only credible spokesman" on finding a solution to the Chadian conflict, President Habre disclosed on Sunday in Lastourville (south-eastern Gabon).

The Chadian leader, who was on his way from the Congolese capital, Brazzaville, where he was expected to meet GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei, indicated that the latter could not attend the Brazzaville meeting because he was prevented from doing so by President al-Qadhdhafi "who with his annexation ambition is occupying northern Chad and waging war against the country."

"Things are now clear and Libya must be forced through military or diplomatic means to sit at the same conference to negotiate the return of peace to the country."

The Chadian leader expressed his gratitude to OAU current Chairman Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, as well as Presidents Sassou-Nguesso of Congo and Bongo of Gabon for their efforts towards finding a solution to the crisis.

The Chadian head of state, accompanied by a high powered delegation was received by his Gabonese counterpart who was attending ceremonies marking the centenary of Lastourville.

President Habre returned soon after to Ndjamena on board an Air Gabon Fokker plane.

GUNT Calls Diouf Agent of French Imperialism

AB311217 Paris AFP in French 0718 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, 31 Mar (AFP) — The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] yesterday attributed responsibility for the failure of the abortive meeting in Brazzaville to the "initiators" of the planned meeting, "especially to current OAU chairman," Abdou Diouf.

In a communique dated Fada (northern Chad), signed by "the Presidency of the GUNT" (armed opposition to the Ndjamena regime), and published by its representative in Paris, the GUNT holds the view that Mr Diouf tried to "present the Brazzaville conference as a meeting between the legal president of Chad and his opposition," whereas "the issue of legitimacy and legality which has constituted an unsurmountable obstacle ought to have been avoided and the meeting should have been held in a framework which would not favor any warring side." Describing Mr Diouf as "the most zealous agent" of "French imperialism," the communique adds that "in endorsing the French invasion in Chad and the raiding of the Ouadi Doum airstrip," the Senegalese president has excluded himself as "mediator in a reconciliation meeting."

This communique is an answer to the statement made by President Abdou Diouf in Dakar on Saturday, upon return from Brazzaville. The communique notably accuses Goukouni Oueddei, the leader of the GUNT, "of not keeping his word or for being submitted to a stronger will."

In conclusion, the communique nonetheless affirms that the "GUNT reiterated its full confidence in the OAU and President Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese head of state in charge of settling the Chadian conflict as well as its determination to go to Brazzaville at anytime in order to bring its positive contribution to a suitable solution to the Chadian conflict."

The reconcilitation meeting between Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state and Goukouni Oueddei, which was scheduled to take place last weekend in Congo, was called off, it is recalled, the leader of the GUNT having refused to make the trip because the OAU did not clearly denounce the French intervention in Chad and because of protocol problems.

GUNT Representative in Congo Resigns Post

AB011317 Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Apr (AFP) — The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] representative in Brazzaville, Yan-

toingar Mairo Salmon, announced in a statement handed to the foreign press in Brazzaville today that he was resigning his post as representative.

Mr Yantoingar, who intends to remain in the opposition, expressed his "profound disappointment at the manner in which the GUNT president apprehends the problem of global reconciliation in Chad, in spite of the word he has given."

After disclosing to AFP that Libya had chartered a plane for Mr Goukouni's trip for last week's meeting in Loubomo (Congo), the GUNT representative believed the GUNT president's reasons for not going to Brazzaville were not convincing.

In a reference to the problem of protocol arrangements, Mr Yantoingar Salmon specified that the GUNT had received assurances from the Congolese president that its leader would be "received deservedly by the prime minister and we had conveyed all the information to the GUNT Presidency."

"The OAU, our continental organization, is our only bullwark; we are Africans and we believe in the virtues of dialogue," Mr Yantoingar said in his statement, adding that in this critical phase of Chad's history, Chadians must help their friends achieve a settlement of the conflict between Chadians.

"So we believe that the GUNT president's refusal to come to the meeting is not justified," the statement goes on, affirming that Chadian refugees "are humanely and well-treated by the Congolese authorities."

Before calling on Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who is also current OAU chairman, to persevere "in efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the Chadian tragedy," Mr Yontoingar held the view that the Franco-Libyan agreement of September 1984 has imposed on Chadians a permamnent war situation as has the "fictitious line called the red line along the 16th parallel which consecrates the definitive division of our country into two parts."

In his statement, the GUNT representative spoke at great length in praise of Colonel Sassou-Nguesso "who has spared no effort to host a summit meeting toward reconciliation in spite of the difficult economic situation which the country (Congo) is going through now."

GABON

Africa No 1 Views U.S.-Libya Conflict

AB281300 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 0630 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The tension between the United States and Libya has ended, or at least in the Gulf of Sidra. The American Government yesterday announced the suspension of the maneuvers of the 6th Fleet in that area. Thus, as scheduled some hours earlier, American warships began withdrawing yesterday morning from the Gulf of Sidra, and authorized civil navigation to resume passage.

Meanwhile, American Secretary of State George Shultz is beginning a difficult mission today to Italy, following strong criticisms by Rome in the Gulf battle. It should be recalled that the Italians manifested their disapproval for not being informed of the 6th Fleet's plans to intervene.

After the American military challenge to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, two big questions can be posed: First, what was Washington seeking to achieve, and what has the Gulf of Sidra operation accomplished? Ferdinard Manyanga tries to explain:

[Manyanga] To reaffirm its supremacy in the Mediterranean and maintain its navigation rights in the Gulf of Sidra were apparently Washington's aim in organizing this operation. In fact, Reagan felt frustrated by the challenge of Al-Qadhdhafi, who swore to God that he would not allow the Line of Death to be crossed. Their pride already wounded several times, the American leaders did not have any other choice but to prove to the rest of the world in general and to the Tripoli regime and its allies in particular what the White House is capable of.

In any case, in the United States at least, the muscle-flexing operation of the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean was scheduled a long time ago. The challenge thrown out by Al-Qadhdhafi in drawing a line of death to isolate the Gulf of Sidra from the rest of the Mediterranean waters only served as an excuse for what the international community termed American provocative maneuvers. American aversion toward the Libyan leader is latent, because in the opinion of President Reagan and Americans generally, Col al-Qadhdhafi is undoubtedly the godfather of international terrorism, although Al-Qadhdhafi has often denied his implication in terrorist acts such as those of the Rome and Vienna airports, or that of unforgettable hijacking of the Italian cruiser *Achille Lauro*.

But that is not all: The United States has never hidden their hostility toward Col al-Qadhdhafi's Libya. His intervention in Chad on the side of Goukouni Oueddei's rebel movement opposed to the Ndjamena regime; his support for the anti-Western regimes in Africa, such as that of Idi Amin Dada in Uganda; and support to the southern Sudan rebellion are most of the reasons why the Libyan leader is detested by the United States. And if today many Western allies of the United States hesitate to condemn Tripoli, it is because, beyond what he is, Al-Qadhdhafi represents a potential client for armaments; and he proved this a few years ago by paying cash for about 100 Mirage planes from France.

The aim of the United States was to punish Al-Qadhdhafi, but unfortunately this aim has almost become a failure. Incidentally, unknowingly Washington, through its action, gave the Libyan leader a stature he does not merit, so much so that today all over the United States, as everywhere else, Al-Qadhdhafi has become an idol.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Views Tribunal on CEAO Affair

AB282206 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Interview granted to Guinean journalists by head of state President Thomas Sankara at the Ouagadougou International Airport on 27 March on the People's Revolutionary Tribunals (TPR) of Ouagadougou concerning the trial of West African Economic Community (CEAO) officials accused of embezzlement — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Sankara] First of all, I would say that what is very important in this affair is not to shed light on it because it is already known to everyone. In other words, everyone knows who embezzled the money and where they put it. What is important is to be able to denounce openly this embezzlement of funds. It has been noted that some people, who have felt that the trial of Diawara and his gang is becoming the trial of a whole breed of African elites and cadres, are doing everything possible to confuse the tribunals or to make this trial fail so that the embezzlement of funds is not denounced. Alas, as you have noticed, the solidarity existing between the heads of state is strengthened. Through pseudo-legal subterfuges, they are trying to prove that the TPR is not competent to judge this embezzlement case or that the judgment that it will render cannot be implemented by all the state members. In fact, through this opportunistic attitude, those people just want to take advantage of what they consider as a possible misunderstanding between the states and the leaders, but fortunately for the progress of the CEAO, the states succeeded in understanding one another and strengthening the TPR'S power so that we can go through this affair.

[Unidentified reporter] When the affair is over, will all the 6.5 billion CFA francs be recovered by Burkina Faso?

[Sankara] No, I cannot assert that the money will be recovered because those embezzlers we want to try, those we have already arrested and imprisoned, owe us more than 6.5 billion [CFA francs], and this is true, but they also owe other creditors who have already mortagaged their assets and huge sums of money. This means that they are highway robbers, true international crooks, and it is just surprising that such people have succeeded in infiltrating the CEAO ranks and deceiving leaders for many years despite the various councils of ministers, meetings of experts and auditors and so on. It is alarming for our Africa, and we even have a right to wonder whether there are not many affairs like the CEAO affair throughout Africa, and whether it is not necessary to stop for a while to check thoroughly what is going on within all our organizations and start off anew.

So, I cannot tell you whether we will recover all the money or not because they have squandered it. Ill-gotten wealth yields no profits, but it is also true that ill-gotten wealth is also spent the way those who have become newly rich spend, that is carelessly. This is why it is not easy to trace it. Moreover, their numerous creditors are running after them. We are only one group of creditors among many who are running after them.

SIDWAYA Views Sankara Role at CEAO Summit

AB291758 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The daily newspaper *SIDWAYA* yesterday published a congratulatory message by Comrade President Thomas Sankara to the militants of the popular and democratic revolution following the summit meetings of the West African Economic Community [CEAO], the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD], and the Liptako-Gourma in our capital.

One can make three essential remarks about Comrade President's congratulatory message: The first is that Captain Thomas Sankara is fully aware of the mobilization for the organization of the summits. In expressing his satisfaction in this regard, the chairman of the National Revolutionary Council used the opportunity to let the militants know that he follows them closely and discerningly in each of their actions.

The second remark is that Burkina Faso has achieved great success in organizing the Ouagadougou meetings. This success is all the more important because there were many underhanded maneuvers abroad aimed at foiling the holding of the summits in our country. Although Burkina's frankness and policy of strictness and moralization of national institutions disturb many people, it is now an acknowledged fact that our sense of the public good has become an example. This is evidenced by the work of the people's tribunals. The Diawara trial is indicative of the trust which the CEAO member-states place in our judicial system.

The success of the Ouagadougou summits also indicates the failure of foreign lawyers who have asked that the Diawara affairs be withdrawn from the People's Tribunal. This is a success for President Sankara himself, both domestically and abroad.

Lastly, the third remark is that the militants demonstrated discipline at all levels — in the districts, in the administration, and at the ceremonies. There was obviously considerable progress in the level of attitudes which points to a qualitative evolution in the radiant march of the revolution.

GAMBIA

Ouagadougou Reports New Treason Law Adopted

AB291415 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] A new law on treason, drawn up by the Law Reform Commission and aimed at replacing the law of (?1959) which is still in force in that country, was adopted yesterday by the Gambian parliament.

According to the new law, any conspiracy — whether implemented or not — aimed at forcefully removing the government, and any plot or involvement in a conspiracy in the country, is considered treason. According to the new law adopted by the Gambian parliament, treason shall henceforth call for the death penalty, and the court may base its judgment on the testimony of only one witness.

In addition, the Gambian parliament also amended the penal code to authorize all tribunals in the country to henceforth try cases of embezzlement of state funds.

New Opposition Party Chooses Leader

AB302120 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Banjul, 30 Mar (AFP) — Assan Musa Camara, parliamentarian and former vice president of the republic, was chosen as leader of a new Gambian opposition party, the Gambian People's Party (GPP) in Banjul on Saturday during a constitutive assembly.

The new party, which was founded in February 1986 by dissidents of the People's Progressive Party (PPP — in power), also elected as main leaders, Lamin Saho, parliamentarian and former minister, and Hawsoon Semega Janneh, former minister, who have both resigned from the PPP. In an address, Mr Camara explained that what prompted the founding of the new party was the need for a change of regime with a view to "improving the management of the Gambia's affairs, and restoring discipline" in the country. He was of the view that the Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, was unable to achieve these objectives and demanded that he step down. In response to a challenge by President Jawara, Mr Camara stated that he was ready to resign from his post of parliamentarian on the condition that the head of state resign and dissolve the parliament.

Also, the GPP leader described as "more and more unclear" the regime's position concerning the Senegambia confederation formed with Senegal, and asserted that his party was determined to find solutions for the development of Senegalese-Gambian relations.

The Gambia, a small country of 600,000 inhabitants which is landlocked within Senegal, is pursuing a multiparty democratic system. Up to now, the most important opposition party has been the National Convention Party, which has three of the 30 seats in the parliament.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Commerce Minister Allegedly Arrested

LD312001 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Guinea-Bissau Commerce Minister Mario Cabral, a leading member of PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], was arrested in Bissau last week and is being held incommunicado, sources from the Guinea-Bissau community in Lisbon told the ANOP [AGENCIA NOTICIOSA PORTUGUESA] agency today. Mario Cabral was arrested some time between Tuesday [25 March] and Wednesday [26 March] last week and his ministerial office has been sealed off. There was no confirmation in Guinea-Bissau of either his arrest or the reasons for it. The sources contacted by the ANOP agency link the arrest to the alleged attempted coup d'etat by Paulo Correia.

LIBERIA

Universities, Colleges Exempt From School Closures

AB312235 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that a special executive commission of inquiry investigating the recent student unrest said the decision to close down private and public schools does not affect universities, colleges, and junior colleges. The national radio, quoting the chairman of the commission, (A. Nahum Manley), said shortly the commission will probe into ELTV [Liberian Television] Action News' role in the incident. The decision only affects high schools, junior high, and elementary schools.

Several government ministers and other educators have been appearing before the commission since it was up to investigate the student unrest. Meanwhile, the commission is also inviting educators and other citizens who have suggestions and recommendations to contact the commission on the campus of the University of Liberia.

MALI

President Traore Pledges To Fight Corruption

AB301740 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The fourth session of the National Council of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] is continuing today with the commissions' deliberations at the Maison du People. The opening ceremony of this session was marked yesterday by an important speech by the UDPM general secretary, General Moussa Traore, who spoke of how best to exercise effectively the state's authority and safeguard its credibility.

[Begin Traore recording] Our objective is to improve the party's reputation through effective mobilization, concrete actions, and a more judicious use of the institutional means at our disposal. In this regard, the party must have true political control over the administration, quickly tackle militants' problems, and find appropriate solutions to them. [end recording]

Two major positive points for the future of the country were mentioned in the speech of the UDPM general secretary who once again retiterated his desire to safeguard the Malian people's gains by reinforcing the structures charged with curbing corruption and illicit enrichment.

[Begin Traore recording] Thus the new impulse to be given to the party, I am convinced, will help to put an end to the negative habits prevailing in the administration. The results achieved through the implementation of Law 8239 AMRN of 26 March, 1982, repressing illicit enrichment, and of Law 8240 AMRN of 1 April, 1982, repressing corruption, show the need for increased determination. This is why I find it necessary to reinforce those measures by setting up a national commission comprising the

representatives of all the nation's active forces, which will be charged with supporting the judicious implementation of the provisions of the above-mentioned laws. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Media Comment on U.S. Actions in Gulf of Sidra

NEW NIGERIAN Condemnation

AB010835 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* condemns the role of the United States in the recent clash with Libya in the Gulf of Sidra. It points out that the conflict only shows how the unbridled arrogance of the United States can being the world to the brink of war. To check the danger posed by superpowers' unleashed terror on the ohter nations, the *NEW NIGERIAN* calls on Third World countries to consider the possibility of bringing to fruition the idea of forming a third force.

Radio Urges Mediation

AB281010 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Alex Eke Anyawo commentary]

[Text] The present state of belligerency between the United States and Libya may not be fully appreciated without placing very briefly the series of events that have now degenerated into military confrontation in their historical context. The remote cause can be traced to the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran when a pro-Ayatollah Khomeyni mob in Tripoli set fire to the American Embassy in that city. This incident eventually led to the severance of diplomatic ties between the two countries on charges that Libya was sponsoring hit squads to get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi's opponents in Europe.

However, what seems to have provoked the latest round of hostitlities has its genesis in the January attacks in Rome and Vienna airports. Libya was accused by the United States of sponsoring and providing sanctuary to the Abu Nidal group, a breakway faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization alleged to have carried out the attacks. Therefore, in the eyes of official Washington, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is a staunch ally of the international terrorism, and so must be taught a bitter lesson.

Libya claims sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra in the Mediterranean. The United States does not recognize this claim, insisting she was free to carry out military exercises in the area without hindrance. Many observers had since expressed the view that the American option was a deliberate attempt to provoke Libya. Unfortunately, Libya fell into this trap last Monday. According to reports, the Arab state fired six missiles on American aircraft from the 6th Fleet currently engaged in military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. The American forces retaliated and had reportedly hit a Libyan missile site in the Gulf and destroyed about four missile patrol boats.

What is now happening in the Mediterranean over the true status of the Gulf of Sidra should be a concern to the international community. It must, however, be viewed against the background of the brutality of American differences with Libya. To begin with, the two countries have their different reputations worldwide, either for good or for bad. Both also have a history of predictable response to issues of the present nature. Again, the United States is a superpower with overwhelming military might. Consequently, Libya cannot pose any military threat to her, but Al-Qadhdhafi is known to have employed other means to hit back at his enemy when he sees the need for that. And this is the crux of the matter.

The Libyan leader has vowed to strike at American interests in the Arab world and has even sollicited the help of other Arab leaders to accomplish this. America is aware of this and has stepped up security on her interests and key officials outside the United States. But the fear is that in the event of a possible Libyan retaliation, it may not be the United States alone that may suffer some injuries. That is why the conflict should not be seen as strictly an affair between the two countries. And if a solution is not found, the dimension might widen by dragging interested parties into the conflict.

Every other thing apart, the vital question is: Will the United States tolerate a situation where Libyan naval forces carry out military exercises on the American Pacific coast? [words indistinct] Libya objects to American military exercise in the Gulf of Sidra because it could jeopardize her national security. If the United States feels very strongly about her claims on the true status of the Gulf of Sidra, the proper thing to do is to take the dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for arbitration.

The age of gunboat diplomacy is gone. The sooner this is done the better. But till then, one can only hope that the two countries fully understand the consequences of their hostile intent to global peace and security.

HERALD Urges U.S. To Accept USSR Arms Proposals

AB010921 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The recent call by the Soviet Union on the United States to agree toward a total ban on nuclear weapons is the issue examined by the *NIGERIAN HERALD*. According to the paper, the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev also called for the elimination of chemical weapons in the next two decades and a meeting between him and President Ronald Reagan to work out the modalities.

The *HERALD* advises the American leader to accept the proposals instead of stepping up aid to bandits fighting the legitimate governments of Angola and Nicaragua.

CONCORD, OBSERVER Comment on OPEC Meeting

AB010924 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* and the *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* focus on the last meeting of OPEC which was aimed at shoring up oil prices. The papers say it is unfortunate that after 9 days of talks, oil ministers still allowed a deadlock in their deliberations. The *CONCORD*, however, praised the ministers for resolving the issue of reducing output. It hopes that when the ministers reconvene later this month, they will come up with production quotas that will be agreeable to all members. The paper says that in determining what the quotas should be for each member-state, consideration must be given to specific economic problems confronting each member.

The *OBSERVER* on its part stresses the need for OPEC to present a united front in all crucial matters involving oil pricing and output shoring among member-states. The paper believes that this is the only antidote against any price destabilization strategy by those it regards as the enemies of OPEC. The *OBSERVER*, however, does not share the view that Nigeria should quit the organization because that is not the answer to the present problem.

TOGO

President Eyadema Presides Over Military Maneuvers

AB291019 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Military maneuvers by the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT], codenamed "Wawa-86," ended yesterday morning at Kpele Tiko, about 30 km from Kpalime, capital of Kloto region. These maneuvers were personally presided over by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, FAT commander in chief and minister of defense. The president of the Republic arrived at the site aboard a helicopter at about 0930. The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] was accompanied by General Mathieu, technical assistant, and was welcomed by the FAT second in command, Colonel Mawuli Kplimi Ameyi; Kpotivi Lacle, member of the RPT Political Bureau and minister of interior; and Kunale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and RPT administrative secretary. Spontaneously, the people of Kpele Tiko, Kpele Adeta and surrounding villages rushed to the command helicopter to acclaim the man of 13 January [President Eyadema]. Gen Eyadema then supervised the final assault which took place in the Kpele Tiko oil palm plantation. This final assault was a total success which testifies to the physical, moral, and technical maturity of our young, valiant and, dynamic army, an army united and in solidarity with the people, in the image of its chief, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

ANGOLA

CIA Director Casey, Savimbi Meet in Africa

LD311923 Libson Domestic Service in Portuguese 1815 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "Cape of Good Hope" program]

[Text] CIA Director William Casey recently had a meeting with Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA leader, in Africa. UNITA may have already begun to receive Stinger missiles from the United States.

Party Declaration on 10th Anniversary of Victory

MB281311 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Declaration by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee on the occasion of 10th anniversary of the Angolan people's victory over the invading South African Army issued in Luanda on 26 March]

[Text] Throughout the country, in the cities, villages, and hamlets, the Angolan people are preparing to take to the streets to celebrate their carnival of victory.

(?In a) profound expression of Angolan awareness [Angolanidade] the Angolan people rise proudly in their return to their traditions, thus confirming the prophecy of the poet [as heard] and doing justice to their own identity. The carnival of victory is a lofty moment in the life of of the nation [words indistinct]. It represents, above all, an unstoppable march in the process of construction of the nation. It represents a bitter defeat to forces definitely linked to [words indistinct] national treason which still dream of changing the course of events in the People's Republic of Angola.

The carnival of victory, which our country celebrates for the ninth consecutive time, makes it possible for the people to fulfill their most legitimate aspirations. Occasions such as this illustrate the intimate relationship between the national culture and the political process in our country. The colonial conditions, the resistance of the Angolan people [words indistinct] the heroic act of 4 February 1961, the carnival of victory evokes in each Angolan, in particular, and the nation as a whole the destruction of the myth of invincibility of South Africa by the glorious FAPLA forces.

On 27 March 1976, exactly 10 years ago, FAPLA forces expelled [words indistinct] the South African invaders from the national territory. Since then, the Angolan people have been [words indistinct] through the carnival of victory [words indistinct] the heroic deed which constituted the neutralization of the attempts of imperialism to subjugate the Angolan nation.

This is also an opportunity for the Angolan people to show their gratitude for receiving one of the most brilliant proofs of international solidarity ever. The Angolan people must, therefore, express their growing appreciation to our brothers in Cuba and in the progressive countries of Africa, who shed their blood side by side with th Angolan soldiers to expel the racist force.

However, it is still too early for us to lower our guard. It is 10 years today that the Boer soldiers crossed the southern border with the FAPLA forces in their wake. The Pretoria regime is seeking to bring death to our people and our revolution [words indistinct] and is more determined than ever to implement its expansionist designs.

During this period, South Africa has resurrected the cadaver of UNITA and finances its death squads thus stratgically organizing and coordinating its criminal actions with a view to drowning in blood the Angolan revolution, a thorn in the flesh of the current Pretoria leaders. Using the most varied pretexts, the racist South African regime maintains a dangerous and explosive situation in southern Africa. Not satisfied with its inhuman exploitation of the black majority, which it keeps captive in their own fatherland, the racist minority governing South Africa is waging a war of aggression against the countries of southern Africa.

It recruits and directs groups of stateless people against our peoples. They seek to elevate these stateless groups to the dignified status of liberation movements, ignoring the will of these peoples and relegating that will to the litter bin of history. Not satisfied with the deaths, destruction, and various acts of aggression against our countries, the imperialists have decided to hide the true nature of southern Africa's conflict and have tried to fit it into the East-West conflict

These presumptions uncover the real objectives of the most reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States, with whom Pretoria has allied in an attempt to maintain the apartheid regime and the creation of a security zone to permit it to dominate forever the illegally occupied Namibian territory.

A cornerstone of this infamous policy is exactly the [word indistinct] of the nature of the region's problems. As is known, the nature of the southern African conflict is the people's desire for independence, opposed by the anachronistic apartheid regime supported, maintained and encouraged by the Western retrogade forces.

Comrades, Angolan people: Seldom has the existence of Angola as a sovereign and independent country been so seriously threatened. In the darkness of night, as if under the strong impact of light, the chiefs of general staff of the counterrevolution in Washington, Pretoria, and other reactionary capitals are devising the most sordid plans to destroy our revolutionary process. Despite the flexibility the Angolan Government has shown in many contacts with the United States and with the racist South African Government, it is more than evident that the imperialists have decided to liquidate us. This is confirmed by recent terrorist actions by the UNITA puppets against the people of Chitado Kamabatela, and (?Jamba), where more than 300 peaceful citizens were murdered. This is also confirmed by the U.S. Government's revocation of the Clark Amendment and military and other aid which the Reagan administration seeks to give to traitor gang led by that lackey Savimbi.

Thus, it becomes clear that U.S. attempts to serve as mediator in

the resolution of the conflict amount to a smokescreen to give oxygen and maneuvering space to the dying apartheid regime so it can deal the death blow to the Angolan revolutionary government, one of the legitimate bastions of revolution in Africa.

Within this context Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' thought gains unequalled justness and correction. He drew our people's attention in the following manner: It is clear today that the role of the U.S. Government in those talks was to continue protecting the interests of racist South Africa and to pressure the Angolan government into accepting the withdrawal of the Cuban forces so UNITA, together with the South African forces, could overthrow the revolutionary government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Thus, the United States can not be considered a mediator in the search for a solution to the Southern African conflict. On the contrary, it is an interested party because its action has only served to stimulate racist South Africa into continuing its destabilization efforts in the region.

Whoever thought even for a moment that the Angolan people would bend to imperialist interests is wrong. Failing to achieve this at the negotiating table, the United States and South Africa have again resorted to exerting force. At the same time that imperialist propaganda headquarters praise the planning and construction of new weapon systems by South Africa, more than 10 battalions of the racist army are concentrated at this moment near Cunene Province. Portions of Cuando Cubango Province remain occupied and UNITA [words indistinct] forces are being deployed in southern Angola. It is obvious that a major aggression is being prepared against the People's Republic of Angola and its consequences are difficult to forecast. The nation faces a serious time.

Seeking to take advantage of the political and economic situation where factors, which are adverse to the People's Republic of Angola insist on Asserting themselves, the imperialist decision-making centers believe the moment has come to give us the coup de grace. However, [word indistinct] the Angolan are a dignified and striving and will find the reserves to permit them to carry out merciless combat against imperialism and its lackeys.

Stimulated by the eternal example of their ancestors, and relying on the unwavering seriousness of Africa, the socialist community, and the progressive forces throughout the world, the Angolan people will know how to deal with the Americans and the South Africans.

At this time, to celebrate the carnival of victory means to remember our beginning, and (?when we use) force to increasingly assert ourselves. In celebrating the carnival of victory, to mark the end of the myth of the racist South African invincibility also means we must redouble the vigilance and military preparedness of the people and the FAPLA forces. Without these, we would not be able to honor the memory of all who died so the Angolan people could joyfully celebrate their freedom and independence.

In dancing the carnival, we will show the world our unwavering desire for peace and progress. In celebrating the carnival in accordance with our [words indistinct] is to tell the world that, cost what it may, the path of our revolution is irreversible and it will overcome all obtacles on the way irrespective of their nature.

In this context, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-LABOR Party Central Committee calls on all Angolan people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province to prove their firmness, combativeness, and vigilance and rise as one person against imperialist interference under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-LABOR Party.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Killed in Cuanza Sul

MB261355 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] FAPLA forces have neutralized yet another attack by the UNITA armed bandits near (Kibala) municipality in Cuanza Sul Province. A total of 15 counterrevolutionaries were killed by FAPLA which captured a number of weapons and ammunition among other military equipment.

Incapable of facing the national army, the armed bandits turned to the population and murdered two peasants in a neighboring village. During this criminal action, the counterrevolutionaries looted and damaged some houses in the area.

Authorized military sources told our Cuanza Sul correspondent that the FAPLA forces are in pursuit of the group of armed bandits which tried to attack (Kibala).

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique on Officials Killed in Plane Crash

MB311121 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee, the Standing Commision of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers in Maputo on 31 March 1985]

[Text] Yesterday morning, 30 March, a tragic aviation accident occurred in the vicinity of the runway of the Pemba airport. The aircraft, an AN-26 of the Air Force, crashed a few hundred meters from the runway as the crew, after announcing a technical fault, sought to return to the airport. As it hit the ground, the airplane caught fire. The wrecked airplane was carrying 49 passengers, including children. There are five survivors in serious condition. With profound sorrow, the Frelimo Political Bureau, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers inform the entire nation of the occurrence of this tragedy which caused grief to all Mozambicans.

Following the report by the Ministry of National Defense, the bodies of some accident victims have already been identified. It

is with great dismay that it is announced that a number of leading cadres and officials at the political and administrative level in the Province of Cabo Delgado were killed, thus causing profound sorrow and mourning. This tragic event constitutes a terrible loss to the country as a whole, which is thus deprived of some of its beloved children, veteran combatants for the cause of freedom and national reconstruction, and leaders, militants, and cadres involved in the hard tasks of the defense of sovereignty and consolidation of national independence. Among the victims are:

Maria Chipande, former combatant and Frelimo militant since its foundation, and wife of Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and minister of national defense;
Captain Jose Elias Chambone, deputy of the People's Assembly, first secretary of Frelimo, administrator of district of district of Mueda and a former Frelimo combatant;
Justina Gaspar, deputy of the People's Assembly;
(Jacinto Nyampone), member of the Frelimo Provincial Committee in Cabo Delgado and former Frelimo combatant;
(Alberto Omar Majai), member of the Frelimo Provincial Committee in Cabo Delgado;
Adriano (Kulangua Missasse), first secretary of Frelimo and administrator of Palma district;
(Robate Tassi), first secretary of Frelimo and administrator of the Mocimboa da Praia district, and former Frelimo combatant;
Atanasio Raimundo Mavango, first secretary of Frelimo in the Nangade locality and a former Frelimo combatant.

Investigations are continuing with a view to confirming the identity of all victims of the accident, while appropriate care and assistance is being provided to the survivors. Soon after the accident was reported, a commission traveled to the city of Pemba to assess the situation and supervise and support all ongoing operations. The commission is formed by members of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and high-ranking officials and cadres of the party and the state.

The seriousness of the accident amounts to a national loss. The political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly decided to declare a day of national mourning as of tomorrow, 1 April. The party and state flags shoud be raised at half mast and all entertainment activites suspended. The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers feel as if the these beloved comrades, leaders, cadres, militants, and workers who died in the accident were members of our own families. They express their solidarity with the bereaved families and convey their heartfelt condolences. With great emotion, the Political Bureau of Frelimo Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers share with Comrade Alberto Joaquim Shipande his great sorrow and accompany him and his entire family on this difficult occasion of the irreparable loss of his companion, wife, mother, and friend.

The struggle continues.

Issued in Maputo, 31 March 1986.

Death Mistakenly Reported

MB010602 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] As stated in a joint communique issued yesterday by the Political Bureau of Frelimo, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the Mozambican Government, a day of national mourning will be observed in the country today following the aviation accident which killed more than 40 people.

Due to communication problems between Pemba and Maputo, it was previously announced that (Alberto Omar Majai), of the Frelimo Provincial Committee in Cabo Delgado, was among the victims of the accident. In fact, he is one of the survivors.

The funerals of 36 people killed in the accident were held in Pemba yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was chaired by Armando Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau and minister in the presidency. Thousands of people attended the ceremony.

The coffin containing the remains of Maria Chipande arrived in Maputo yesterday. Aboard the same plane were the five survivors of the accident.

Machel to Return Without Traveling to Romania

MB011051 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Reports just in from correspondents of Mozambican media say that the Mozambican presidential delegation will leave Moscow today to return to Maputo and is expected to arrive in the capital tomorrow, due to the air disaster that occurred in Cabo Delgado.

NAMIBIA

People's Liberation Army Combat Actions Reported

MB291014 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[SWAPO war communique]

[Text] Despite the conspiracy of silence by the South Africa occupation army about stepped up armed actions by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, it is a fact that not a single day passes without attacks against enemy forces. The enemy is continuously being engaged in a series of clashes by PLAN combatants. Such PLAN actions are recorded in the war communique issued by SWAPO on 26 February 1986, include below an account of PLAN combat actions during the last half of February and the beginning of March plus some of the January actions which were not reported in the 26 February communique.

On the (?5) January 1986, [words indistinct] attacked and killed 5 km south of (Oshanga). Five enemy soldiers were killed and two others injured.

On 16 January this year, a landmine exploded on the Ruacana-

Kamanjab main road, killing three occupants of an enemy ambulance.

On 21 January 1986, PLAN Engineering squad demolished twice a water pipiline at (Onayena).

On 15 February 1986, a convoy of 10 enemy vehicles fell in a PLAN-led ambush 25 km southwest of Okalongo. Two casspirs, one [word insitnct], and one Mercedes Benz were destroyed.

On 19 February 1986, an enemy [words indistinct] vehicle detonated a landmine at Otapi 30 km west of Oshakati. Two enemy soldiers died on the spot and several others injured.

On 21 February 1986, PLAN forces engaged an enemy platoon 5 km east of Okalongo, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

On 22 February, PLAN engineering squad blew up seven electric pylons, 25 km southeast of Ondangua. On the same day, PLAN forces engaged a heavily armed enemy platoon in Pinde 37 km northeast of Ondangua. During the encounter, PLAN forces destroyed a casspir military truck and killed nine enemy soldiers. On the same day again, PLAN forces engaged the enemy 50 km southwest of (Onamulo). In this encounter PLAN combatants killedofive racist soldiers.

On 23 February 1986, a PLAN sabotage team blew up the Oshitutuba bridge with explosives. On the same day an enemy casspir military vehicle detonated a landmine, killing four of the occupants and wounding several others near (Omcholoka) 7 km west of (Katumba). Also on [word indistinct] this year, military vehicles [words indistinct].

On 26 February 1986, PLAN forces attacked and overran a 45-enemy military base at (?T Sandi) Nineteen enemy soldiers were killed and many others injured. War materiel running into thousands of rands were destroyed in the base. On the same day two Koevoet members were eliminated 20 km south of Ovongo. Also one enemy military vehicle detonated a landmine near (Olichoka) injuring several enemy soldiers. On the same day, a PLAN force blew up a pipeline that supplies water to the enemy sector [word indistinct] military headquaters. [words indistinct] Furthermore, a PLAN unit ambushed an enemy infantry group of soldiers at (Amxanu) 5 km northwest of Ondangua. Six enemy soldiers were put out of action.

On 27 February 1986, PLAN forces successfully attacked an enemy infantry platoon post at Mkiwu. Five enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded in the attack.

On 28 February 1986, a PLAN unit made contact with the enemy 8 km south of Onanda. Two enemy soldiers were killed. On the same day, our combatants made another contact with the enemy at Oikakolo during which two enemy soldiers were killed on the spot and another one by the name of (Johan Slabbert) was seriously injured, lying behind his identity card in a pool of blood and [words indistinct] escaped from a hail of gun bullets. On that day too a PLAN sabotage unit blew up 14 telephone poles east of Ondangua. Also on that same day, an enemy patrol unit came under a surprise attack by PLAN forces. Three of them were wounded, leaving behind their weapons, kit bags, and military jackets as they fled in panic. Identity cards found in the military jackets of the wounded three enemy soldiers, bore the names of sergeant (Silvanus Stephanus), (Petrus Sielves), and (Timothy Ikhala).

On 1 March 1986, a unit of PLAN combatants successfully ambushed two enemy infantry plattons 35 km southwest of Oshikuku. Six enemy soldiers were confirmed killed.

On 2 March 1986 a fierce battle took place between PLAN forces and racist South African troops at Otapi and (Onete). Ten enemy military vehicles, helicopter gunships, and reconaissance planes were involved in the battle. PLAN forces succeeded in destroying five enemy military vehicles and left many racist soldiers dead and wounded. Also a PLAN section fought a battle with an enemy patrol unit at Opasha, 5 km west of Ondangia. One enemy military vehicle was destroyed and several of its occupants were killed.

On 3 March 1986, a PLAN sabotage team [words indistinct] blowing up of 16 telephone poles, 35 km north of (Onakayala) between Tsandi and and Ombalantu, 25 km west of Oshakati, and 5 at Olipaka. These actions were carried out in order to [word indistinct] the enemy's communications capabilities.

On 4 March 1986 , PLAN forces ambushed five enemy military vehicles at (Okatope), 15 km north of (Engela). Six vehicles were destroyed. Also two other troop carriers enemy military vehicles were destroyed by landmine at (?Othika) in Ongandjera Orange. Twenty-one enemy soldiers were observed unable to move, either killed or wounded. Further north, a pipeline supplying water to the enemy military base at (?Tsandi) was blown up by PLAN explosives at six different places. Also six telephone poles were destroyed at Oshiaw in (Ukalonka Orange).

On 6 March 1986, an enemy vehicle detonated a landmine on the road from Ongandjera to (?Tsandi). Two enemy soldiers were killed and two others seriously wounded in that same action.

On 7 March 1986, 10 telephone poles were destroyed along the Ogongo-Ombalantu road.

On 8 March 1986, an enemy patrol unit was ambushed by PLAN combatants at 45 km northeast of Ondangua. Two enemy men were killed and two others wounded.

On 9 March 1986, an enemy base at Tsandi was attacked with mortars and rocket launchers. Several enemy soldiers were killed.

On 10 March 1986, two uniformed soldiers of occupation were eliminated at Okashope, 45 km west of Oshakati. their names are (Petrus Marti) and (Thomas Pedro). Also on that day two [Words indistinct] at a enemy military training camp at Omundanganda were destroyed by a PLAN mortar attack. Three telephone poles were blown up the same day near Ondangua post office.

In this series of unrelenting armed actions, PLAN forces have succeeded to put out of action 97 racist South African soldiers, bringing the total number of enemy soldiers killed so far during

the first quarter of 1986 to 217.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria Boycott Scheduled To Begin 1 April

MB010831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 1, SAPA — The planned black consumer boycott of white Pretoria businesses is scheduled to begin today but both black and white leaders say the whole project is beset with problems.

The boycott was formally begun last week by the so-called "Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee [PCBC]." based in Mamelodi township.

But a spokesman for the committee admitted yesterday it had run into difficulties, claiming that conflicting information had been put out in pamphlet form, as a red herring by an unnamed or unknown source.

At the same time at the weekend black leaders said the attitude of moderate blacks in the township and the neighbouring Pretoria townships of Atteridgeville, Soshanguve and Mabopane was "hardening" and efforts were being made to consolidate moderate blacks to resist.

Pretoria businessmen said yesterday they were prepared for any eventuality. Although they would be hit hard by a successful boycott — as they had been by that organised over the Christmas season — they had made arrangements to keep services operating.

Black leaders said that during the last boycott there had been tremendous resentment because of the way black shopowners in the townships had used the occasion to profiteer.

Cases were cited of black consumers being forced to pay R3.50 for a 50c loaf of bread and of similar extortionate charges for consumer goods.

A spokesman for the PCBC said the bogus pamphlets which had caused confusion were being issued by "oppressive forces" posing as comrades to create confusion in the townships.

However, black leaders said a move was gaining ground to set up vigilante groups and to work against the radical elements after an appeal by the mayor of Mamelodi, Mr Z.B. Ndlazi, at a funeral last week of a murdered black police constable.

Heunis Answers Transvaal Resettlement Questions

MB271231 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the development of the areas of Shesego, Vaterval, and Vleifontein in the Transvaal is being undertaken in order to improve the quality of life of blacks without adequate housing facilities.

Mr Heunis said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly that people from Le Rouxville at Pietersburg and (Hatjekota) at Louis Trichardt would be resettled in these areas. Sheshego had already been incorporated into Lebowa, Waterval into Gazankulu, and Vleifontein into Venda.

De Klerk Discusses 'Groundplan' for Constitution

MB271425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] House of Assembly, March 27, SAPA — The National Party [NP] had accepted the challenge of developing a "groundplan" for the country's constitutional future that would retain the support of the whites and be supported by the other population groups, the minister of the budget, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the House's own affairs budget, he said the groundplan had to be based on six cardinal points.

The first was that there had to be self-determination on a group basis, because minority groups could not be persuaded to come into the system unless there were long-term assurances of protection of their character and quality of life. The whites were one of these minority groups.

The second was that there had to be joint responsibility on matters of common interest, but without domination of one group by another.

The third was that there had to be "full participation" for all groups involved. For any groundplan to be accepted it had to be "visibly just to all".

Fourthly, the envisaged groundplan could only gain acceptance if all participants were convinced they would gain economically.

"In other words, the whites will have to be satisfied there will be no threat to their existing way of life, and all the other groups must feel their quality of life will improve," Mr de Klerk said.

The fifth point was that "discrimination as a concept distinct from differentiation must discontinue". All measures which degraded or humiliated the individual had to be repealed.

The sixth and last point was the "entire question of South African citizenship and the right of blacks to participate". This was fundamental to the success of the groundplan.

Mr de Klerk said it was tragic that Conservative Party [CP] members had during the debate atributed the current violence and unrest in black townships to the concept of own affairs.

South Africa was at a crossroads, he said. Time was up and answers to its problems had to be found now.

"The majority of all people, including the blacks, wish for peaceful solutions, and these can only be implemented if there are assurances for each group that there will be real opportunities for those who do not have, and that for those who do have, the carpet will not be pulled out from under them as has happened so often elsewhere in Africa."

At the same time, the NP was saying that the future of one group, for example the whites, could not be built on the backlogs of other groups.

Earlier, Mr de Klerk referred to the CP's policy of partition and said it had faced the party's leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, with "a moral dilemma from which he cannot escape... because he knows that no matter what, each population group cannot be sealed off in its own watertight compartment".

There would always be millions of blacks living in the CP's envisaged white South Africa and these would not have true self-determination, as they would be dominated by whites.

"Unless he Dr Treurnicht can get total partition, he will have a situation where people will not have true self-determination," Mr de Klerk said.

The NP, on the other hand, with its goal of firstly, self-determination for all groups over their own affairs and secondly, of joint responsibility on common matters without domination by one group over another, had a policy that would enable an escape from such a moral dilemma.

The own affairs appropriation bill was approved after house divided, with all opposition parties voting against the NP.

Police Set Up Free Unrest Information Phone Line
MB271853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1732 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 27 [dateline as received] — Sporadic, and often unpredictable unrest in many areas is generating a mounting public demand for a central information service that can be contacted by motorists and others for advice about hazardous roads.

A police spokesman said today it did not appear to be generally known that there was one number that could be dialed, free, day and night, from anywhere in South Africa for the latest information, and that was 10111.

"By free, I mean there is no need to use a coin to put through a call to this number from a public telephone box. One simply dials 10111, wherever one may be, and this give direct contact with the nearest police radio control centre."

The spokesman added that all police stations were information centres, so a call to the nearest station could also elicit the latest information on unrest in specific areas. "Should one be in an area where there are no telephones nearby, one could always, if unsure of the situation up ahead, try and stop any radio-equipped emergency vehcile such as a breakdown lorry or ambulance and ask for the latest unrest reports from the police."

Ciskei President Confident of P.W. Botha
MB300648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The president of Ciskei, Dr Lenox Sebe, said he was convinced of the sincere commitment of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to the upliftment of the underprivileged and to easing the plight of the unemployed. Speaking at the annual convention of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party at Ntabakandoda, Dr Sebe said President Botha's humanitarian outlook had motivated him to open new channels of direct communication with his office. He believed that great success and many achievements would flow from such communication. He said that Ciskei would not tolerate disruptions of the normal process of law and order. Any attempts to defy recognized authority will be dealt with resolutely.

Dr Sebe said that he saw the future of Ciskei in the framework of a commonwealth of countries of South Africa.

Group To Organize Mass Funeral in Winterveld
MB271157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 27, SAPA — The Bantustan authorities add fuel to the fire instead of addressing themselves to the problems of the people, spokesman for the Mabopane/Winterveld Crisis Committee [MWCC] said about yesterday's police killings of 11 people at Winterveld.

"We are stunned," said Mr Moropane Modise, shortly after yesterday's soccer field slaying by Bophuthatswana police.

"This reflects just how barbaric the Bantustan authorities are. Instead of addressing themselves to the problems of the people they tend to add fuel to the fire."

He said the MWCC would help in the organisation of a mass funeral — the first to be held in a homeland. Mr Modise said this was a situation which would dictate a mass funeral.

Western Cape School Group Federation Launched
MB261817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1751 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 26, SAPA — The Federation of Parent, Teacher and Student Associations [PTSA's] (Western Cape) - an organisation aimed at providing a forum for discussion on education matters - will be launched officially on May 7 this year.

The decision to form a federation was taken at a meeting held in the Spraa Hall, Athlone, yesterday.

Those who attended were the established PTSA's from the Belhar No 2, Fairmount, Harold Cressy, Heathfield, Livingstone

and South Peninsula High Schools, the PTA [Parent Teacher Association] from Walmer Junior Secondary and the Silvertree Creche Working Committee.

Interim committee member, Mr Deniss Hendricks, said that a draft constitution had been circulated to all contactable PTSAs, PTA's and SRC's [Student Representative Councils]

In a statement on behalf of the federation, Mr Hendricks, said that although several SRC's, PTA's and interim or ad hoc PTSA's had indicated support, many were not yet properly constituted or mandated because of the restrictions which prevailed during the state of emergency.

"We hope that the launch date of May 7 will allow students, teachers and parents sufficient time to form democratic organisations.

"The federation will be organising a workshop on education issues affecting students, teachers and parents on Saturday, April 19. Notices will be circulated to all schools when they reopen next week."

Mr Hendricks said the main aim of the federation was to provide a forum for studnets, teachers and parents to discuss educational matters.

Media Workers Association Supports COSATU, UDF

MB261720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1647 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 26, SAPA — The Media Workers Association of South Africa [MWASA] has pledged its support for the Congress of South African Trade Unions, other independent unions and the United Democratic Front, [UDF].

At MWASA's national council meeting on March 15 and 16, the association pledged support for COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions), CUSA (Congress of Unions of South Africa), AZACTU (Azanian Congress of Trade Unions) and other independent trade unions.

A statement released today said MWASA also pledged support for other "libratory" organisations such as the United Democratic Front and the National Forum.

MWASA also decided the following at the meeting in Soweto:

—MWASA'S official newsletter, *KWASA* would resume publication next month.

—It supported trade union campaigns to have May Day and June 16 recognised as paid public holidays.

—It would renew efforts to organise media and printing workers in the eastern Cape, border and northern Transvaal.

—Mr Tyrone August was appointed general secretary.

East London Firm Sets May Day as Paid Holiday

MB271942 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] An East London company has agreed to grant its workers May Day as a paid holiday. It is believed to be the first settlement of its kind in South Africa. Franz Kruger has the story:

[Kruger] The South African Allied Workers Union said in a statement that the battery firm, Chloride, has agreed to May 1st being a paid day off. May Day is internationally recognized as labor day, and is a public holiday in many countries. Recently the giant Congress of South African Trade Unions stated its intention of fighting for the designation of May Day as a day off. This is believed to be the first time an employer has agreed to the demand.

ANC Official Urges Unified Struggle in RSA

EA281213 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Escalate the People's War"]

[Excerpts] The commissar of our People's Army Comrade Chris Hani, (?has said) the fact that our [words indistinct] prepare for the tough times that lie ahead (?we are still going to win).

[begin Hani recording] We are still going to fight, probably for a very long time. And that it is the first Army that (?its trying to be) a properly organized army, prepares itself for a [word indistinct], prepares itself for a long cold winter in its campaign. But our people must be prepared to fight under any condition. They must expect a ruthless and determined enemy to fight them. That spirit of sacrifice [words indistinct] arm themselves.

In the call issued by our movement a lot of attention is paid to that question of people arming themselves. There are arms everywhere in that country. The white community is a militarized community. Every shopkeeper, every dealer, every farmer has got weapons. The people must grab those weapons and use them against the enemy. [words indistinct] shop workers, peasants, the agricultural workers, students, women and everybody else must see themselves as a soldier of Umkhonto We Sizwe, as a member of the ANC, and must expect himself to [word indistinct] instrument of destroying that regime. Another thing which I think I should emphasize is the importance of unity, unity in action.

The people must not allow (?wedges) in agreement, between them. They must not allow themselves to be pushed, to be diverted from concentrating on the enemy. We must tell those who have not yet understood the proper destination of the enemy to understand that destination. [passage indistinct]

It must be unity that is a product of a disciplined struggle. The working class must remember that it is a forceful and decisive force in our revolution. They must build the unity of that working class. The unity of the trade union movement. They must act together in cohesion. They must move out as the (?nationalist voortrekkers) move out to [word indistinct] regime, to challenge

the state of emergency, to challenge the right of that regime to rule our people. They must know now that time has gone when (?trade union) [words indistinct] concentrating only on economic issues. Because the peoples of our working class [words indistinct] and unemployment will only be strong when the workers have got power in their hands. [end recording]

Witbank Colliery Workers End Strike

MB311427 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The situation at the Duva coal mine near Witbank has returned to normal after the more than 900 mineworkers ended a strike of 10 days, a spokesman for Rand Mines has disclosed.

The spokesman said the mine management had given the strikers till this morning to return to work or face dismissal.

ANC, National Student Union Groups Meet In Harare

MB311414 Umtata Capital Radio In English 1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Talks between the ANC and NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] are underway in Harare. The discussions are being held at an undisclosed venue and sources in the Zimbabwean capital say they are not expected to end before late this evening at the earliest. There is a veil of secrecy over the talks. The students left South Africa without telling the media, and it is not known how many of them make up the delegation.

Students Said To Seek Meeting

MB311802 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation from the ANC of South Africa is in Zimbabwe for talks with a group of mainly white South African university students. ZIANA quotes an ANC spokesman in Lusaka as saying the meeting with the Progressive National Union of South African Students was requested by the students.

Further Details

MB311527 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Eight members of the National Union of South African Students are holding talks with the ANC in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare. The talks began yesterday at an undisclosed location, and are expected to continue until late tonight at the earliest.

Sources close to the ANC said the delegation from Lusaka is led by national executive committee members Mac Maharaj and James Stuart, and includes five members of the ANC youth league.

Secrecy surrounds the talks. The students left the country unexpectedly and their names have not been given to the media.

Talks End; Communique Issued

MB011147 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] ANC and NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] delegations have wound up 2 and one-half days of talks in Harare today and have addressed a press conference which has drawn about 40 journalists. The talks had been held at the residence of the Ghanaian high commissioner and had the approval of the Zimbabwe Government. The ANC delegation was led by National Executive Committee member Mac Maharaj and the NUSAS delegation by its president, Brendan Barry. Howard Barrell is in the Zimbabwe capital:

[Barrell] Both NUSAS and ANC delegates said privately the talks had gone very well. A joint communique said the two sides agreed white South Africans have an important role to play now in achieving nonracial democracy. The communique read to journalists by Barry said the government was incapable of resolving the country's crisis.

[Begin Barry recording] The meeting took place at the request of NUSAS after receiving a mandate from students of each of the universities at the talks on the basis that there would be no solution to South Africa's problems without the participation of the ANC. It is recognized by the majority of the South African people as their genuine representative. [end recording]

[Barrell] The NUSAS delegation returns to South Africa tonight and it is expected to report back to students.

Jack, Fazzie Speak at SACP Leader's Memorial

MB311919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 31, SAPA — An estimated 20,000 people today gathered at the Dan Qeqe stadium in Zwide, Port Elizabeth, to attend a memorial service for the former secretary general of the South African Communist Party leader, Mr Moses Mabhida.

Clenched-fist salutes were raised in a minute of silence during the four-hour memorial service, addressed by United Democratic Front [UDF] leaders.

Security forces in casspirs patrolled the perimeter of the stadium while the crowds sang and chanted "viva Mabhida". There were no incidents.

During his address at the service, the recently-unbanned Mr Mkuseli Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth [PE] Youth Congress and a spokesman for the PE Consumer Boycott Committee said: "Brothers and sisters this could be the last time that we meet here and also the las time that I speak before you as the Botha government is bent on banning people and getting away with it easily.

To chants of "Amandla Ngawethu" (power to the people) Mr Jack said: "We demand the whereabouts of our (missing) com-

rades ... we want Nelson Mandela and others free and we want the killers of Matthew Goniwe to be brought to book."

Urging patriotism in the black society Mr Jack said life was not going to be easy as "we're going to use anything in our power to achieve the type of society we want."

Among the other speakers at the service was Mr Henry Fazzie, regional vice-president of the UDF, who said Mr Mabhida was not dead but "had fallen."

Mr Fazzie, also recently unbanned, was given a standing ovation while entering the stadium.

He said Inkatha — the Zulu movement — was "making life miserable for residents and trying very hard to create hatred between blacks and Indians."

Mr Fazzie also called on Washington to end ties with South Africa "before it is too late."

Father, Daughter Arrested; Women March in Protest

MB310508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2053 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — A 18-year-old New Crossroads girl and her father were arrested by police at the weekend in connection with incidents of petrol-bombing and stone-throwing earlier this month.

A police spokesman confirmed today Miss Mariam Nyembezi and her father Mr Izaak Nyembezi were arrested at 5 pm yesterday. He said the arrests were in connection with public violence on March 18.

About 200 New Crossroads women marched on Guguletu police station today to demand the release of Miss Nyembezi and her father. A spokesman for the group said the women were unhappy with the way police had handled the matter.

"Miss Boniwe (Mariam) Nyembezi and her father went to the police station to lay a charge against a man who attacked her with an axe early in March. Both of them were arrested," said the spokesperson, who did not wish to be named for fear of victimisation.

She said the woman were told the policeman handling the case was off-duty and they should return tomorrow.

Commenting on the allegations, the police spokesman said tonight he had no knowledge of whether the two people arrested had gone to lay a charge.

"They are being held by police for questioning and if they are guilty they will be brought before court and if they are not guilty they will be set free," he said.

It was reported earlier that Miss Nyembezi and another New Crossroads girl were attacked because their families refused to constribute to a "bail fund" for arrested faction fighters.

Police Launch Query Into Series of Durban Fires

'Mysterious' High School Blaze

MB310958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0722 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, Mar 31, SAPA — Police have opened an arson docket after a fire which broke out in mysterious circumstances gutted the secretary's office at Glenwood High School today.

This is the second fire at the school in a week. Last week the headmaster's office caught alight after someone had broken a window and set fire to curtains.

Although the cause of today's blaze, which caused substantial damage, is still under investigation, it is believed it could have been started by a firebomb. A window pane was broken.

Zulus Blamed for Office Fire

MB010533 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The offices of the Food and Canning Workers Union [FACWU] in Durban were gutted early on Saturday [29 March]. The attackers are believed to be the same group of people that attacked delegates to the National Education Crisis Conference [NECC] at the weekend. The union's offices are in the grounds of the hall where delegates to the conference were registering on Saturday afternoon, when they were attacked by armed Zulu impis [warrior regiment]. Two people were killed and several others wounded in the clash. Just over 12 hours later the union's offices were gutted and an adjoining building was also destroyed. The Congress of South African Trade Unions, to which the FACWU is affiliated, in a statement has condemned the actions of what they call violent and lawless gangs, and added that it would appear the people who set the offices alight are also responsible for the attack on the delegates.

Arson Dockets Opened

MB010852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0835 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 1, SAPA — The South African police in Durban have opened arson dockets for a series of fires which have occurred in mysterious circumstances in the past 10 days.

However, Durban's fire chief, Mr Steve Smith was reluctant to speculate today that a firebug could be on the loose.

A police spokesman confirmed that arson dockets had been opened in connection with the recent blazes at the University of Natal, Glenwood High School, the offices of the African Food and Canning Workers Union and at Alice Machine equipment.

In the latest fire, petrol was poured into the premises of Alice machine equipment and then set alight. Police estimated that it would cost about R38,000 to repair the damage.

At Glenwood High School, petrol was believed to have been used to set fire to the secretary's office which was completly gutted

yesterday. All the contents in the office were destroyed, causing damage which it is estimated will cost about R5000 to repair. This was the second fire in a week to hit the school. Early last week the office of the headmaster, Mr Mike Maher, was set alight.

On Saturday night, the offices of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, in Pioneer Road, Umbilo were burned. The office was completely destroyed and all the union's files, equipment and records went up in smoke.

A police spokesman said that no one has been arrested in connection with the fires at the University of Natal on March 21. The two fires, which broke out within minutes of each other, are believed to have been started by petrol bombs.

A lifetime's work of well-known social scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer were destroyed in the blaze. The office of Professor .FM.M. Clifford-Vaughan was also badly hit.

Graffiti signs were later found spray-painted outside both professors' offices. The slogan "no indaba" was found in Professor Schlemmer's office and at Professor Clifford-Vaughan's office the words "security branch pig" was found.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

uf subheadLate 31 Mar

MB311618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 31, SAPA — The 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"In Guguletu, near Cape Town, five shots were fired at a police vehicle causing slight damage. Police dispersed the mob by firing pistols into the air. There were no injuries.

"In the same area there were a number of stone-throwing incidents involving buses.

"At Ackerville near Witbank a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set on fire and a bus was damaged by stone-throwers."

Ends.

Early 1 Apr

MB010636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0633 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 1, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest report from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The SA police arrested 88 black men and 72 black females, after an alleged illegal gathering at Sondagsfontein a black residential area near Dennilton in the northern Transvaal.

"At Gugulethu near Cape Town, unknown persons, part of a crowd, fired shots at a police vehicle.Although the vehicle was damaged none of the occupants were injured. The crowd dispersed when the police returned the fire. No reports of injuries were received.

"In two other incidents here, stonethrowers caused slight damage to two passenger buses.

"In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by a stonethrowing mob.

"At Ackerville near Witbank, a private vehicle was set alight by black rioters and in a second incident, police fired birdshot at a group hurling petrolbombs at their vehicle. No injuries were reported.

"In Bongulethu near Oudtshoorn, police dispersed a large group of stonethrowers with tearsmoke and arrested six men in the process.

"Near Port Alfred in the eastern Cape, two men were arrested after the police made use of tearsmoke to disperse a stone-throwing mob."

Ends report

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Black Housing Sales Rise

"The Government's mass sale of houses, started three years ago to encourage homeownership among people of all races, is gathering so much momentum in black townships that, despite the unrest, sales figures are expected to reach the 100,000 mark before the end of the year," property editor Winnie Graham reports on page 2 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 March. "Recent township house sales figures show a decided upward trend. In December 638 homes were sold nationwide in black townships. In January the figure went up to 667 and last month stood at 717. Now there are plans to push sales up to 8,000 houses a month."

UDF Members, Vigilantes Clash

"About 50 young United Democratic Front [UDF] supporters and carloads of conservative vigilantes had a fierce struggle in the Eastern Transvaal township of Leandra yesterday," another page 2 article says. "The UDF supporters were forced to flee after an abortive attempt to return to their homes on Thursday night. They have spent more than two months in 'exile' at Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre on the West Rand" after Leandra activist Chief Ampie Mayisa was killed. "Journalists who saw the vigilante attack on the Leandra-Springs road were assaulted by two white men — acting in support of the vigilantes who sprayed teargas into their faces and tore their windscreen wipers from their vehicles." *STAR* reporter Maud Montanyane said the two men threw stones at her car and ordered foreign newsmen to leave the scene. "Leandra police said they were unaware of Thursday night's clash" and had no record of any request for protection by the UDF members, who claim that they had warned the police that the vigilantes were lying in wait for them.

Mining Union, Chamber in Dispute

"The Council of Mining Unions (CMU), has formally declared itself in dispute with the Chamber of Mines over the 1986 review of wages and other conditions of employment, the chamber said yesterday," Sheryl Raine reports on page 4. The chamber said "the dispute was declared at the second meeting held to negotiate wage increases for 24,000 members of eight unions, including the white Mine Workers Union, affiliated to the CMU." The chamber said it had offered to increase wages by 11 percent, but " 'declined to consider a series of additional demands on fringe benefits,' " which the CMU found unacceptable.

'Illegals' May Be Moved

"There is growing speculation that the Government intends moving 'illegal' residents in Johannesburg city centre to their own group areas," the paper reports on the same page. Mahomed Dangor, vice chairman of the Action Committee To Stop Evictions, "said he had noted a marked increase in group areas-related police activity recently." Dangor said that " 'the "illegals" were not harassed but names and addresses were taken.' "

Pik Botha 'Best Chance'

"The time is probably closer than most people realise when the State President will no longer be elected just because he is the choice of the National Party [NP]," political correspondent David Braun writes on page 4. Under the present constitution, the president is chosen by an electoral college with 50 members from the governing party in the House of Assembly, 25 from the majority party in the House of Representatives, and 13 from the majority party in the House of Delegates. This raises the possibility that some of the white members could team up with colored and Indian electors to form a majority, but it is unlikely "hat the caucus of that party would nominate MP's who might be tempted to try such a stunt, so this scenario is likely to remain hypothetical."

"What is much more likely to happen in a near-future presidential contest is a compromise deal between the various governing parties in that National Party's system of power sharing." While it is "highly unlikely that the National Party will allow any system which enables a powerful presidency to fall into any but its own hands," if the party believes it can "continue to be able simply to impose its sole choice of president on the other groups then the system is unlikely to be viable." What will be needed is "a compromise candidate — a person who is most acceptable to the majority. In this regard the only name mentioned is the Minister of Foregn Affairs, Mr Pik Botha." "Mr Pik Botha probably has the highest credibility rating of any Nationalist leader in the black community," which is mostly the result of his remarks on serving under a black president. Furthermore, "he remains the popular choice of the white electorate" while "a random survey of coloured and Indian MP'S show that among Nationalist polictícians he is definitely the choice for the presidency." His only problem, Braun says, "is the limited support he enjoys within the NP caucus." However, "it is only a matter of time" until it realizes "he is the one white politician in this country who has the broadest support among all the coomunities — and that he is the whites' best chance of leading the country out of its turmoil."

Industrial Council Organization

"A new organisation which aims to promote the interests of the Industrial Council (IC) system of collective bargaining was established in Johannesburg this week," Sheryl Raine reports on page 6 of *THE STAR*. The Consultative Committee of Industrial Councils represents 30 of the 39 industrial councils in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area and "was established as a result of a memorandum on industrial council agreements issued by the Department of Manpower in September last year. The memorandum proposed sweeping changes to the industrial council system. If implemented, these changes would significantly diminish the power of industrial councils by altering their membership."

Police Control, Indaba Viewed

In his "Political Commentary" on page 8, David Braun writes that although Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has dismissed allegations of police misconduct, "the police are rapidly losing credibility in the eyes of many, especially black citizens." "perhaps many of the claims are unfounded or deliberately false. But the only way to be really sure that the police are under control and that torture and abuse are not the order of the day is to have some sort of independent control over their activities." Turning to the upcoming Natal-KwaZulu indaba, Braun notes that the government has decided to send three senior National Party Natal MP's to the conference as observers. It is believed that President Botha did not want to send anyone at all, but Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha argued that the National Party should send observers. "Initial noises from Chief Buthelezi appeared to indicate that he was satisfied with the NP arrangement. But most observers feel the NP missed an opportunity by not getting involved."

Slabbert on Free Association

"You can never build a sound constitution for South Africa if it depends on the compulsory racial or ethnic association of the individual, especially if such compulsion is brought about by a law created by the white minority and imposed on the rest of the people against their wishes," Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert writes in the "My View" column on the same page. It is because the government has denied people freedom of association that it can "waffle and bamboozle the unsuspecting and gullible with mealy-mouthed concepts such as 'own affairs' and 'self-determination.' " What did it mean when President Botha said "no constitutional power sharing or reform must threaten 'white self-determination' in any way?" "It means as long as the world and everyone else in South Africa is prepared to accept that there will be no freedom association on racial or ethnic grounds, the Government is prepared to consider strategies for reform and power-sharing. It is difficult not to snigger derisively at such a cynical paradox." The government's talk about its reform plans can be tested by asking if it is prepared to restore freedom of association. "If the answer is no, forget about 'reform,' 'steps in the right direction' or 'power sharing.' " Fasten your seat belts. We are heading for storm clouds and a bumpy ride."

Winterveld Toll Said at 15

In a report on the police shootings in Winterveld, Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 27 March to 3 April says that at least 11 people were killed and as many as 200 injured in

the incident. However, the "Mabopane/Winterveld Crisis Committee put the number of dead at about 15."

Lesotho ANC Expulsions Demanded

"The South African Government has demanded the expulsion of 41 more ANC refugees from Lesotho, presenting the Lesotho authorities with a serious dilemma, according to sources close to the Maseru government," Mike Pisto reports on page 1. This, along with the alleged kidnapping of South African refugee Kagiso Keletwane, is thought to have strained relations between the two countries. The expulsion demand its believed to be behind this week's meeting between South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Lesotho Foreign Minister Lengo Monyake.

Aliwal North Stayaway

"Aliwal North parents have successfully secured the release of 24 of the 34 young people detained shortly before a funeral last week," Pat Sidley reports on page 2. The black residents of Aliwal North's township of Dukatholde "marched into the white town last Sunday facing teargas and birdshot," to demand the detainees' release. Police agree to meet five community representatives and five parents meet senior police representatives who agreed to release the 24. "In protest against the detentions, there has been a total stayaway of black workers from the white town since Wednesday last week," Sidley adds and black community leaders said that, in retaliation, the township's water supply was cut off while only one of Aliwal North's six garages sold gasoline to blacks and white bakers refused to supply bread to black shops. However, Aliwal North's assistant town clerk "said the boycott and stayway had been called off. The boycott had been 'anything but successful and had proved nothing.' "

Nambian Journalist Expelled

"A journalist working for the Windhoek newspaper, *THE NAMIBIAN*, has been given three days to leave the country," *THE WEEKLY MAIL* reports on page 2. British citizen Kevin Toolis was told that his temporary residence visa would not be renewed and he would be liable for prosecution under the Aliens Act if he did not leave.

Witwatersrand Students Approached

Ruth Becker reports on page 3 that six university of Witwatersrand students have said they were offered " 'freelance' work for 'government departments.' " All six were asked to fill in an attitude and personality survey on which "a common question was their attitude to conscription." "Only one student was specifically requested to attend campus meetings and seminars. The people who contacted her said they were not from the government but the data would be used for 'a state department.' If she was 'anti-government,' they were not interested."

Le Grange on Private Doctors

Reporting on page 4 on this week's meeting between Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange and a delegation that presented a memorandum alleging that detained children were being ill treated, Barbara Ludman says that Le Grange told the group "he would never refuse permission for private doctors to examine children in prison." However, he added that "access was not his responsibility but that of the Ministry of Health."

Le Grange Actions in Question

The court's decision declaring detention and banning order issued by Law and Order Minister le Grange invalid has "thrown into question a number of Le Grange's activities in the past 18 months, particularly in relation to detainees and banned people," Anton Harber says on page 5. Le Grange now has three options: "He can issue new banning orders giving fuller reasons, he can change the law or he can leave these people to live freely." "If he chooses the first option, he will almost certainly face further court action, either because he still has not given full reasons or because the reasons he gives are improper." The second option means that he "will have to get new security laws through the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament and this will cause political problems." Only the third option "is likely to be widely welcomed, both at home and abroad."

Deregulation Bill Criticized

In a page 6 article on the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Bill, which would allow State President P.W. Botha to suspend legislation regulating working conditions, Martin Nicol, a reasearch officer at the University of Cape Town's South African Labour Development Research Unit, says that "the inevitable effect of the bill will be to further undermine minimum wage regulation. It will give an opening to sweaters and super-exploiters of labour at the expense of the employers and their workers. The new law can be used to undercut the wage standards established by industrial councils and enlightened employers. The new law threatens to undermine the whole system of wage regulation and to reduce wage standards to the lowest, sweated levels." Nicol concludes by asking: "Does P.W. really need more powers? Hasn't he had enough?"

Witwatersrand University Unrest

Reporting on this week's incidents at the University of Witwatersrand, including the disruption of a meeting addressed by UNITA representatives and violence on the anniversary of the Sharpeville and Langa shootings, Barbara Ludman reports on page 9 that Dali Mpofu, president of the Black Students Society (BSS) "said the increased militancy among black students was not due to the increased number of black students but to the state of the country," although the number of black students at the university has risen from 444 in 1974 to 2,379 in 1985. Mpofu added that he saw "the role of the BSS as preventing black students from being 'won over to a buffer middle class.' The BSS had constantly to expose 'the truths of the country and to kill any false aspirations that may arise' — a job made easier by people in the organisation who didn't come from privileged backgrounds."

Rand's Decline

"The rand's recent fall in value against other currencies is in part a 'technical correction' to its rise since the beginning of the year," according to Barclays Bank senior economist Loretta Gell, Reg Rumney reports on page 11. Standard Bank economist Nico Czypionka attributes the decline to three factors: "fears about the effect of a speculated R500 million repayment of foreign debt on the foreign exchange market; an apparent holding back by the Reserve Bank of its normal injections of dollars into the market; and a strong dollar helping to depress the rand."

'Activation' of Black Parents

"Black parents in the East Cape are being roused form passivity to take a more active role in their children's education. Moves are being made to close the gap between the stereotyped young rebel streetfighter and the confused, conservative parent," Mike Loewe reports on pages 12 and 13 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*. "The activation of the parents has been attributed to pressure brought to bear on them and their children by hundreds of street and area committees (the basic unit of people power), to unite around the People's Education Programme. The committees have also been pushing for the formation of Parent/Teacher-/Student Associations (PTSA's), which are to be led by the Crisis in Education Committee (CIEC). This committee consists of members of civic, trade union, teacher and student groups."

Plight of Black Teachers

In a report on the difficult situation of black teachers on page 13, Dumisani Ngcobo writes that "teachers have found themselves trapped in the parent/pupil/police triangle. If pupils doubt teachers' loyalty, they risk their houses being petrol-bombed — or the necklace. And if police think teachers on the side of the pupils, then they risk detention." However, "on the other hand some parents — and the authorities — have accused teachers belonging to progressive teachers organisations of inciting pupils to be rebellious."

No bullets Against Children

"Police have been ordered to tighten up on their use of live ammunition against children in riots," Emiela Jaroschek reports on the front page of Johanensburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 30 March. "Lt-gen Hennie de Wit, Deputy Commissioner of police, said yesterday that policemen in the heat of battle with rioters are from now on urged to use tearsmoke, quirts and softer tactics wherever possible when children are involved." De Wit added that the rule applies even when children are armed with stones, but " 'sharp ammunition, that is bullets,' " can be used when a policeman is " 'defending his home, family or fighting for his life.' "

Pretoria Consumer Boycott

"White and Indian shopowners in Pretoria are feeling the full brunt of a consumer boycott by blacks who have been forced by young township radicals to buy only from black shops in the past week," Stephan Terblanche reports on page 2. However, black shopowners say they are unable to meet the "huge" demand and one Mamelodi businessman said white suppliers had stopped delivering goods to the townships. "Meanwhile, representatives of white business have met the Government to seek an early end to the boycott which could cripple many of them."

Conference Delegates Threatened

On the same page, Evelyn Holthausen reports form London that delegates who planned to attend the Wilton Park conference on South Africa in Great Britain were reportedly "threatened with physical harm" if they attended the talks and then returned to South Africa. The conference's organizer, Geoffrey Denton, did not confirm that the conference had been deliberately sabotaged in this way, but he did say "it was regretable that some delegates had withdrawn at the last minute because of their 'fears about what would happen among their supporters back home.' "

'Education Charter'

Reporting on this weekend's National Education Crisis Committee conference on page 2, the paper notes that the "Education Charter" drawn up at last year's education conference was "basic" to the beliefs of the groups attending the conference. This charter defines " 'people's education' as that which: enables the oppressed to understand the evils of the apartheid system and prepares them for participation in a nonracial, democratic system; elimates the capitalist norms of competition and individualism and stunting intellectual development while it encourages collective input and participation by all, as well as stimulating critical techniques and anaylsis; eliminates illiteracy, discrimation and exploitation of any person by another; equips and trains all sections of our people to participate actively and creatively in the struggle to obtain people's power in order to establish a nonracial, democratic South Africa; allows students, parents, teachers and workers to be mobilised into appropriate organisational structures which enable them to enhance the struggle for people's power and to participate actively in the management of pepole's education in all its forms; enables workers to resist exploitation and oppression at their workplace."

Reaction to Outdoor Meetings Ban

Commenting on the government's decision to ban all outdoor meetings, as well as indoor gatherings where school boycotts and work stayaways were discussed in a report on page 2, progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader Colin Eglin "said the ban was 'likely to result in confrontation rather than negotiation.' " Black Sash President Mary Burton "expressed disappointment" at the decision and in a statement on behalf of the United Democratic Front, Transvaal region vice president Simon Ndou "described the measures as 'senseless.' " Ndou said the ban will only escalate tension in the townships and " 'it is likely that people will now be forced to defy the ban.' "

Opening of Port Elizabeth Beaches

Jeremy McCabe reports on page 7 that although the Port Elizabeth City Council, "in a dramatic turnabout," has decided to open its beaches to all races, the decision still needs to be approved by Cape Administrator Gene Louw. While liberals have hailed the decision as "a brave step," conservatives, who had successfully resisted earlier attempts to desegregate the beaches, "have promised to force the council to hold a referendum of white voters on the issue." "The gradual turnabout on policy by the council became evident when the full council overturned the Community Services Committee decision on authorising officials to enforce apartheid on the beaches. The move came after intense pressure from commerce and industry in the city."

Cape Town Council Decision Criticized

In a report on the Cape Town Divisional Council's decision not to open its beaches to all races on page 7 of *SUNDAY TIMES*, Henry Ludski notes that the decision has been criticized by David Curry, minister of local government, housing, and agriculture in the House of Representatives. Curry said "there were no valid arguments why beaches should still be segregated. 'They have to be approached to immediatedly reconsider.' " Cape Town Chamber of Commerce President Andrew Peile also criticized the decision and "called for pressure by residents on dissenting councillors."

SUNDAY TIMES on NECC Conference

Commenting on the National Education Crisis Committee's (NECC) conference in an editorial on page 14, the paper says that if the conference decides in favor of school boycotts, this "will bring the still resistable force of racial protest politics up against the still immovable object of the State's authority." This will lead to "even greater turmoil and hurt, more economic chaos leading to more unemployment, more polarisation of the races and more deaths." A school boycott would result in a "generation of children, made to sacrifice education for political purposes," who would be unequipped "to play their full part in the new society that is emerging with such painful slowness." The delegates to the conference should give peace one more chance rather than chose "to unleash the whirlwind."

Intimidation of Liberals

"As apartheid begins to crumble, the inherent strains in the anti-apartheid alliances are coming to the fore. Liberals and Marxists, capitalists and socialists, are at each other's throats," Ken Owen writes in the "My View" column on the same page. Liberals want a "multiracial, democratic South Africa, basically capitalist" although with some redistribution of wealth and elements of social democracy which is to be achieved by negotiation and constitutional reform. "The hard Left," on the other hand, seeks "a socialist state in which racial minorities will be accorded no special status at all." The left has now shifted its attack from apartheid to capitalism, in a campaign that is "intensive, intelligent and wide ranging." This campaign "is against all instruments of 'constructive revolution.' It is against the PFP (lately through the party's own youth wing) because it offers a framework for negotiation, and against Inkatha (because everybody knows that no liberal solution is possible unless black liberals make it so), and against the Western democracies." However, the liberals are being intimidated, Owen says, noting that "when Tennyson Makiwane, a leader of the ANC, challenged the communist domination of that organisation, he was assassinated; four days after Matthew Goniwe had met Government officials and agreed to return to the teaching service, he was killed; when Dr Lawrence Schlemmer's support for the Natal Option threatened to bear fruit, his library was burned."

Democracy Solution to Problems

In another column on the same page, Denis Becket, "editor of Frontline magazine and author of *Permanent Peace* about democratic alternatives in South Africa, says that if the government were to release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC, a "likely scenario" would be that Mandela "urges redoubled resistance to apartheid. An unbanned ANC all the more effectively organises boycotts, etc, and develops its image as government-to-be. The cycle of revolution and reaction moves into a higher gear, with a real risk of right-wing mutiny." The government is in a "no-win situation," for "it can't release Mandela and unban the ANC. But the longer it keep them jailed and banned, the greater grows the notion that they are the alternative government." The way out of the difficulty "is to create a democracy" based on one-man, one-vote but which also provides some control over "the aspects of their lives which affect them most closely" to whites and allows whites to keep their own leaders. If the ANC comes to power as a result of a democratic process, "then its actions are constrained by the demands of democracy," whereas if it comes to power through revolution, "it could well be more radical than it intends." Moreover, much of the ANC's support is "not for it as a political party," but for the ANC as "a symbol of black liberation." "In a rational political system, the ANC would split up. Its members have little in common, apart from their attitude to apartheid."

Schlemmer on Indaba

In an article on page 15 of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the Center for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal discusses the upcoming Natal-KwaZulu indaba. According to Schlemmer, although "there are signs that the government is preparing to announce new policy initiatives later in the year, and it is trying to prepare the way for negotiation," it is unlikely it will accept a system not based on "(white) group self-determination." Blacks, however, have "a fundamental antipathy to any kind of formal group classification system" and are reluctant to negotiate with the government because of "the fear that the Government will limit negotiations to how and to what extent 'groups' will share power" and see racial classification as a sign "that whites reject common association with them and hence it also means a continuing of second class citizenship." Nevertheless, the Natal-KwaZulu indaba can be "a catalyst to start the construction of a bridge across this lethal divide." The indaba is "vital for the region" for it will "not only be a recognition of the inextricable interdependence of the people of Natal and KwaZulu, but it will also mean universal participation in provincial government" and "will fully reintegrate the black people of the region into a common political community." Its significance for the rest of the country is twofold. "Firstly it could provide a living constitutional model for the bridging of the divide in South African political thinking" for "at least one of the major white political delegations is committed to the protection of minority rights through racially defined structures," while blacks will probably have proposals that reject group-based representation. "Thus the indaba will be the first real exercise in negotiation which has to resolve this conflict — on the basis of consensus."

The second aspect of the significance of the indaba is that it is a regional initiative. Some parts of the country "are more ready for meaningful structural change than others" and local or regional options "can provide a society with flexibility to cope with political strains that can tear a fully centralised government apart."

Church Members' Homes Attacked

"The homes of members of the Zion Christian Church [ZCC] who defied a call not to go to the church's Easter gathering at Moria were petrol bombed on Good Friday," the paper reports on the front page of its "Extra" section. "Several political organisations had accused ZCC members of 'not being committed to the struggle for the liberation of South Africa.' " The petrol bombings took place in Ga-Rankuwa where a youth organization had demanded that church members stay home.

Boycott Organizers Robbed by 'Enforcers'

Mpho Kobue reports on page 3 of the "Extra" section that two members of the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee "were robbed of a total of R500 when youths searched their bags at a

taxi rank in Pretoria." The two men said the youths claimed to be "boycott enforcers."

Vlakfontein Removal

"A temporary reprieve has been granted to hundreds of black squatters on a farm outside Lenasia," Boeti Eshak reports on page 4 of the "Extra" section. However, "unless the shack dwellers of Vlakfontein find alternative accommodation, it seems they will eventually be moved to make way for future expansion of the Indian area." The West Rand Development Board has claimed the area is a health hazard since the people live in mud huts and tin shacks and have no running water, but a member of the Azanian People's Organization's health secretariat said "the people were prepared to make Vlakfontein habitable if they were allowed to remain."

Applications To Open Cinemas Rejected

"The PFP's caucus in the Randburg Town Council has slammed the Government's reform process as a 'sham' after the rejection of nine applications by Ster Kinekor to open cinemas to all races," the paper reports on page 2 of its "Metro" section. "The rejection has also dashed hopes for the success of an application to open three cinemas in Randburg's CBD [Central Business District]."

Black Mayor Criticizes RSC's

Joseph Mahuhushi, mayor of the West Rand township of Diepmeadow, has criticized the proposed regional service councils (RSC's) for being too " 'socialistic whereas Diepmeadow has a history of capitalist self-sufficency,' " and because they could create large bureaucracies. He also "called for industrial areas to be made part of black municipalities which they adjoined and for a proportion of the rates income of the newly opened CBD areas to go to the black townships from which they drew customers. 'It is critically important for the future of black local authorities that they do not have to beg for all kinds of subsidies, but that they have a fair and guaranted income as a right.' "

'Curtain' on RSA Business

David Carte reports on the front page of the "Business Times" supplement that an Australian company recently blocked a bid by a man whom it claimed was a " 'front man for Anglo-American corporation,' " thus "effectively using SA's polecat political status as a stick with which to beat off" the bid. While the "most obvious example of a curtain coming down on SA business was the withdrawl of foreign bank credit lines," "there have been numerous smaller ones complicating foreign trade." Carte cites examples of this "curtain," including Ireland's banning of sales of South African fruit and vegetables, France's and Denmark's reduced purchase of South African coal, a British supermarket chain's banning of South African goods, the banning of Krugerrand sales in the United States and Britain, and a virtual end of economic dealings with South Africa by Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, and Sweden. Carte notes that "many SA companies have set up or are setting up offshore companies to circumvent sanctions. Many are casting eyes at neighbouring states as possible conduits for their goods."

Firm Cuts Staff by One-Third

Don Robertson reports on the same page that the giant construction firm of Murray & Roberts will cut its head office staff by one-third on 1 April. The company has also reduced its operational divisions from seven subgroups to five, although "the activities of the international division, which has been subjected to political pressure, will continue." "The changes follow the results for the six months to last December when attributable profits crashed by 43 percent to R11.1 million from R19.4 million in the first half of the previous year."

Zimbabwean Maize Imports

"South Africa wants to import another 100,000 tons of maize from Zimbabwe, says the *African Economic Digest*," Ciaran Ryan reports on the same page. The executive director of the National Maize Producers Organization "says that although SA will produce an 8-million ton crop this year, there will be a shortage of white mealies."

Banks' Profits 'Under Pressure'

"Profits of South Africa's banks came under extreme pressure last year, corporate clients contributing to the squeeze," Kerry Clarke reports on page 4. "But in spite of huge bad-debt provisions — about R160 million each for Barclays Bank and Standard Bank — which were in no small part due to the increasing number of company failures, banks continue to encourage corporate customers." In its "review of the year to December 1985," Standard Bank found " 'insolvencies, especially in rural consumer and agriculturally oriented businesses and small and medium-sized commercial and manufacturing operations in depressed sectors of the economy were a continual feature.' " However, the bank's deputy managing director said that while many companies were " 'experiencing difficulties,' " " 'time has proved that the corporate business results in relatively lower bad debts than consumer business. The bank is unlikely to move away from this market simply because of one bad year.' "

Citibank Campaign for Blacks

"Citibank — once a silent member of the South African banking scene — has bounced back to life with an advertising campaign aimed at black entrepreneurs," Ciaran Ryan reports on page 5. "The campaign to attract black business will expose the bank to high-risk clients and therefore increase bad-debt provision. What is more, no profit is expected from this sector for the first few years. Preferential rates of interests will be offered. Initial response to the campaign has been overwhelming. A few days after the campaign was launched more than 600 calls had been received from potential borrowers."

Civil Engineering Outlook 'Bleak'

"The outlook for the civil-engineering industry is bleak and there is unlikely to be any improvement in the volume of work this year," Don Robertson reports on page 9. "The Budget produced little of interest for the sector and indications are that capital spending by all three tiers of Government will be reduced. In addition, thre is unlikely to be much spending by South African Transport Services and Escom [Electricity Supply Commission]."

Bophuthatswana Police

"Bophuthatswana police are holding Dr Sam Motsueyane's wife and have allegedly refused to release her on bail," Jon Qwelane reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 30 March. She was among the more than 2,000 people

arrested at Winterveld. As a result her husband, the national president of the National Federated African Chamber of Commerce, has had to cancel a trip to Brussels to represent the organization.

Police-Vigilante Link Denied

Jon Qwelane also reports on the same page that police have denied there is a " 'very close working relationship' " between them and vigilantes operating in Leandra as suspected by local residents. Police said the SAP "were not in favour of vigilante groups" and said charges they were aiding vigilantes were "ludicrous." A group of 60 children had fled the township and sought refuge in Roodepoort after they were attacked by vigilantes at a bus stop in Leandra. A group of about 30 vigilantes smashed the skull of one boy, two girls were stabbed, and another child was hacked with a panga. A man who came to the aid of the children had one of his eyes gouged out. An attorney representing the families of the children said it was impossible for police "to restore peace to the troubled township because of the 'strong links' between them and the vigilantes."

Insurance Share Scandal

On the same page, Kitt Katzin reports that "seven senior Cabinet Ministers and two Deputy Ministers bought a total of 32,700 preferential shares offered to them in the recent public issue by Metropolitan Life, the Sanlam-controlled insurance giant. They paid R103,050 for the shares, and although their names appear on the company's share register, the fact that Cabinent Ministers bought them has not been publicly known." While the PFP has strongly ciriticized the ministers for having accepted a preferential deal, State President Botha "said that the private financial dealings of Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers was of no concern to him, provided they did not involve a conflict of interest with their political responsibilities." Among those who participated were Chris Hesnis, F.W. de Klerk, Dr Dawie de Villiers, P.T.C. du Plessis, and Hendrik Schoeman.

Le Grange Mum on Detainees

Arlene Getz reports on page 2 that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange "was not prepared to divulge judges' reports on the conditions of detainees," according to Mary Burton, president-elect of the Black Sash. Le Grange was asked this week to "release the to allay public concern about alleged police assaults on detainees." He said it would be impossible because of "too much paperwork." Although he did not deny that police were sometimes at fault, he said "the police had 'come a long way' in their thinking since the 1960s and were discussing ways of maintaining law and order without killing people."

NP Liberals

"The National Party (NP) is in disarray after publication of the names of more than 30 Nat MP's said to form the new liberal wing of the party and a lobby against President P.W. Botha's overcautious reformist policies," the paper reports on page 3. These liberals, which may number as many as 42, "are striving to change the NP from within. But if they are frustrated some may break with the party." This is the first time that ranking NP members have been named as possible dissidents. Two ministers were included on the list, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Trade Industry Minister Dawi de Villiers. Also mentioned are Sam de Beer, deputy minister of education and development, and Kent Durr, deputy minister of trade and industry. The report, published in *FRONTLINE*, was written by an assistant to the editor of *DIE VADERLAND*. The report has embarrassed and angered those named. Reportedly some "New Nats" "believe majority rule in South Africa is not only inevitable but desirable." New Nats also "want to see bolder reforms than those so far announced by President Botha."

School Scandal Called 'Racism'

David Breier reports on page 5 that a row has developed over the paper's disclosures that the Transvaal Education Department was subsidizing white students from Botswana and Zimbabwe studying in the country. PFP spokesman for education Horace van Rensburg demanded that the department should cleansed of " 'racial prejudice, the arrogance and the corruption which characterise its activities.' " He said 10 black children could be educated at the same cost as 1 white foreign student. White Own Affairs Minister of Education and Culture Piet Clase said the government had decided in 1971 to give " 'whites from African countries' " educational and hostel facilities.

Retired Policeman's Comments

In his "Just Jon" column on page 8, Jon Qwelane notes that 26 people were killed in South Africa and Bophuthatswana in 24 hours "and the Reagans and Thatchers of this world have the nerve to tell us that sanctions will hurt us!" Worse, however, are comments by Retired Brigadier Swanepoel, who was in charge of the police at Soweto and who believes that shotguns, not teargas on water cannons, are the best way to deal with a crowd. "How many successors and former underlings of this man in the police today share his dangerous and very insensitive outlook?" This may explain why many years after Sharpeville, nothing has been learned about crowd control. Swanepoel also believes that with the police in good hands, South Africa may last 1000 years and Qwelane wonders how many others in high positions secretly share this objective. "Go ahead and defend state violence if you will. But when the day of reckoning comes no one must exclaim 'I didn't know.' It will simply be untrue."

SUNDAY STAR on Week's Violence

In an editorial on page 12 noting all the violent incidents during the week, the paper asks if this is "just a normal week in the life of post-emergency South Africa? Is this what we have come to — a routine level of endemic violence, repression and anarchy reminescent of Lebanon?" As ways to break out of the cycle of violence it suggests four things: that government appoint an independent inquiry into the mass shooting incident; that top officials be dispatched to the spot in times of crisis to demonstrate concern and "try to get the warring factions together"; that government cease arresting and banning black leaders so that they can play a role in defusing such incidents; and that crowd control "methods need an urgent overall, and the Government must make it plain that this being done." "These are the sort of measures that might bring some immediate relief to South Africa's torment. The longer term calls for a comprehensive political solution. If the Government could show even the inkling of one, that would be a first step away from despair."

Updated Apartheid?

David Breier writes on the same page that four crucial reforms

will be presented after Easter which the government hopes will satisfy foreign critics: "The laws will abolish influx control and pass laws, grant citizenship to all, create uniform identity documents and give full property rights to blacks." The government hOpes these will show that it has outgrown apartheid. Critics will seen these, however, as part of up-dated neo-apartheid. On influx control, the new white paper will propose using other methods to bring about "orderly urbanization," including anti-squatting and slum laws which apply to all races and are therefore nondiscriminatory according to the government. A person will have to have an "approved site" in the city, either an informal site or formal house, but the key is that it must be officially approved. If a person is deemed to be illegal, he will prosecuted under squatting laws rather than influx control. Whether this proves to be discriminatory depends on how the Government uses them, whether it approves sites near workplaces as desired or places them in out-of-the way areas. This proposal and the other three will be introduced in parliament and will certainly pass. New plans for including blacks in government will also be announced. While it is clear these major reforms will be passed, "what is not clear is whether they will help South Africa out of its crisis."

London Conference

Vivien Horler writes from London on the same page that "non-South African delegates probably gained more than the South Africans at last week's confidential Wilton Park conference on the crisis in South Africa." According to one leading South African delegate " 'It was an eye-opener for the Frontline State people in particular, as it exposed them, probably for the first time, to a cross-section of South African opinion. I believe perceptions were altered and widened.' " Only "informal discussions" were held because so many parties did not attend, but the conference was nevertheless a "qualified success." The general impression was gained that "violence would have to escalate and sharply increase the costs in human terms to both sides before either would agree to negotiate a new South Africa." An "honest broker" might speed up the negotiations and spare some of the costs. Among possibilities were business or church leaders, one or two of the Frontline States or the Commonwealth group of emminent persons. "There was a view that ethnicity should not be politically recognized, but that provision should be made for recognition of cultural differences."

South African Justice

Gilbert Marcus, vice chairman of the Witwatersrand Region of Lawyers, for Human Rights, writes on the same page that the South African legal system has been debased. Because a truly independent Supreme Court would be a threat to an authoritarian government, its powers have been gradually eroded and it has no power to strike down laws which violate fundamental freedoms. As a result, there are distinct limits on the power of the courts to protect individual liberty. Although they do have some power to interpret hazy statutes in ways that might soften them and judges could speak out, "regrettably there is a tradition in South Africa of judicial silence in the face of iniquity." The courts have tended to degrade blacks. The reaction to the recent ruling on the banning was revealing. It was indicative of the low esteem in which the courts are held that there was such a positive reaction when all the court did was simply ensure that a minister did not abuse his power. "For so long as Parliament sees fit to pass discriminatory and Draconian enactments, South Africa will have to content itself with a debased legal system."

Goals of 'Progressive Forces' Questioned

In a column on page 13, Jonathan Faith discusses the recent incidents at the University of Witwatersrand, during which a meeting addressed by UNITA representatives was disrupted and an alleged informer attacked, and the stayaway by black students at the Medical University of South Africa over the admission of white students and asks: "Does all this not make one wonder what the so-called 'progressive forces' are fighting for in South Africa?" Does change mean replacing "white fascism with black fascism?" Although the actual violence is perpetrated by only a radical minority, "the radicals, the psuedo-liberals and the great masses of generally uninformed people overseas who want to show 'solidarity with the struggle' gloss over the offences of the 'oppressed' as easily as they condemn the offences of the 'oppressor.' " Although the country's blacks have good reason to be angry, "if they cannot persuade a substantial portion of South Africa's whites that their cause is a just one, if the present situation leads to violent conflict between a solid phalanx of whites on the one hand and a solid phalanx of blacks on the other, the bloodshed and destruction is going to be awesome."

Buthelezi Column on Indaba

In a column entitled "A Chance for Sanity" on the same page, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi discusses the upcoming Natal-KwaZulu indaba, noting that reconciliation, which is desperately needed in the country, "promises only to come out of grassroots developments as people at the local and regional level join together in doing something positive about their common future." The indaba is the result of "a joint black/white perception that apartheid is just as unworkable here as it is anywhere else in South Africa, and that here, more than anywhere else in South Africa, black and white are inseperable in their daily lives." The indaba is not "a party political affair," it is not "a grand foray into South Africa's constitutional future," it is not "an attempt to be prescriptive for other regions in the country, and it most certainly is not an attempt to favour one or other constitutional model for the country at large." Instead, "The aim of the indaba is to explore differences and to isolate perceptions and views of the future developments in this region which are acclaimed by consensus." The indaba especially is not an attempt to divide the country, as the ANC and the Azanian People's Organization have claimed, Buthelezi says. In fact, it is hoped that the indaba "will be a giant step towards a unified society and a unified country." The indaba is the result of a rejection of apartheid and of the fragmentation of the country. Although Buthelezi says he hopes the indaba will show the rest of the country that "we shall never rest until all South Africans are full participants in a democratic and non-racial system of government," this will be done not be "employing the politics of negativism and non-cooperation," but by "making every attempt to take one step at a time allong the road of reform and reconciliation."

Students' Role in Reform

"If the Government had listened to liberal university students 10 years ago, its reform measures today would not have been perceived by many as a mere response to pressure," Hannes de Wet writes in another column on the same page. A decade ago, the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) pro-

posed recognition of black trade union, the abolition of the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, and the repeal of influx control, while the Afrikaans Students Movement "accepted the motion that apartheid could never provide the solution to South Africa's race problems" in 1979. "By trying to stamp out the liberal student voice instead of paying attention to it, the Government lost valuable opportunities to be seen as the beneficent agent of reform." Andrew Boraine, who was detained during his term as NUSAS president in 1980 and 1981, said he did not think the Government " 'is implementing the changes that we pleaded for 10 years ago. Apartheid has been slightly altered but there has been no fundamental change.' " Boraine also said he believes English-speaking students "had become more radical. If they appeared more moderate it was only because they were playing a less visible role than 10 years ago. 'Afrikaans students have become more realistic in the sense that there are incredibly encouraging attempts on their part to grapple with the real issues.' "

NAMDA on 'Racism' in Ambulance Service

Linda Vergani reports on page 14 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* that the National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA), commenting on a recent report by the South African Automobile Association on Ambulance service in the country, said the report found " 'extensive evidence of naked racism in the ambulance service which has undoubtedly deprived many black casualties of essential care. This deplorable state of affairs can be laid squarely at the door of the apartheid policies of this Government, which is ultimately responsible for the planning and smooth running of health care facilities, including ambulance service. The implementation of the new health dispensation will lead to a further aggravation of this intolerable situation due to additional racial fragmentation of services and increasing privatisation.' " This made the establishment of a single, nonracial ambulance service for the whole country " 'a matter of urgency,' " NAMDA said.

No European Tourism

"South Africa is virtually a dead duck as a destination for European tourists," David Cumming says on page 19 in the paper's "Finance" section. The group marketing director for the Southern Sun hotel chain said " 'South Africans simply have no idea of the extent of the negative image the country now has overseas.' " He said that there were virtually no inquiries at the South African stand at an international tourism show in West Germany. This lack of interest is not only the result of potential tourists' fears for their safety, he beleives, but also of " 'a disturbing lack of acceptance that this is a society in the process of reform.' "

No Interest in Exports

"An ambitious scheme to attract 60 million a month in export orders from the United States has been forced to change direction. Its originator, Mr Tony Haupt, blames a lack of interest in exporting among South African businessman," Malcolm Fothergill reports on the same page. Haupt had hoped to send 300,000 mail order catalogues to Americans earning more than $50,000 a year "and living in cities chosen for their lack of anti-South African activism," but only 45 companies of the 5,900 he contacted were interested in advertising in the catalogue.

Unemployed Nearly Double

"The nimber of people registered as unemployed in South Africa nearly doubled between December 1984 and December 1985," the paper reports on page 21. Unemployment rose by 235.6 percent among Asian women, 132.1 percent among Asian men, and 101.2 percent among colored women. "The number of registered unemployed blacks — generally believed to be only a small proportion of the total — rose by 63.6 percent," while between January and December 1985 unemployment rose by 90.4 percent among white men and 61.5 among white women.

Post Apartheid Economic system

In the "Talking Cents" column on page 3 of the "Review" section, Harry Schwarz writes that the question of what will replace apartheid, particularly what economic system will emerge after apartheid is gone, is as important as the question of how to end apartheid. "The removal of apartheid will remove constraints on the economy, some state expenditure, allow mobility of labour and create equality of opportunity. But deprived people tend, when given power, not to be content with equal opportunity. They seek affirmative action to correct what they believe has been their disadvantaged position." If apartheid is destroyed in such a way that the means of production are also destroyed and a massive rebuilding of the economy is necessary, "the price paid for change will be not only high but will continue to be paid for generations." Although there cen no longer be hopes for peaceful change since the violence already exists, "let it at least be change with a minimum of violence and let us bear in mind that the higher the level of violence the higher the price to be paid for the change and the less likelihood of an acceptable practical economic system."

Rise of Vigilantes

Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 7 of the "Review" section that Nicholas Haysom, author of the recently published book *Mabangalala: The Rise of Rightwing Vigilantes in South Africa*, attributes the surcess of vigilante groups to a number of factors. In the first place, the groups aim their attacks at specific targets, particularly leaders of civic organizations. Second, vigilantes "score not only on behalf of themselves and their direct patrons but enable a range of official agencies to get a grip on the community and reassert their authority." Third, they are not hindered by potential publicity or legal considerations as are the police and the SADF. In addition, "community council-backed vigilantes — the most common form in urban areas — derive additional strength from the administrative power their patrons wield over residents." However, "perhaps the most crucial factor to the vigilantes is their relationship with the police." " 'Police have allegedly lined up behind the more conservative of the feuding groups,' " Haysom said. " 'Alleged police patronage need go no further than to afford such vigilantes a licence to continue their operations or lethargy in curtailing them.' "

ZIMBABWE

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Bangladesh

MB261354 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Zimbabwe and Bangladesh have signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement. The accord covers agriculture,

fisheries, manufacturing, manpower planning, and the exchange of experts. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Moton Malianga, disclosed that negotiations are under way for the signing of a trade agreement between Bangladesh and Zimbabwe. In reply, the Bangladesh high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr (Sayed Hussein), said the agreement provides a valuable service for the expansion in the economic and technical areas.

Mugabe Urges Discipline, Loyalty at ZNA Parade
MB271928 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has stressed the importance of discipline and loyalty among members of the Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA]. Comrade Mugabe did so when he reviewed a passing out parade of one field regiment of Zimbabwe artillery at Inkomo barracks. He said [passage indistinct] could worsen instability [passage indistinct]. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe appreciated the assistance of countries who want to see regional stability achieved. He paid tribute to China and Britain who are helping to strengthen the ZNA. The prime minister noted that the (?one field) regiment was first trained by the Chinese. The instructors and underwent further training for a year with the assistance of the British military advisory training team. Comrade Mugabe urged the regiment to control failure and to keep abreast with changing military technology.

Later, the prime minister said as long as the security across the country remianed turbulent and violent, the governmcnt have no choice but to seek and procure the most effective armements to defend the country. He was speaking at Inkomo barracks today during a passout parade of the Zimbabwe armored vehicle and tank regiments. The regiments have been trained in conventional and counterinsurgency tactics under the British military advisory training team in the past 12 months. Comrade Mugabe said the government would prefer to keep military expenditure at a minimum level but the security situation requires that there is no option but to buy armaments for defense. The prime minister told the soldiers to maintain and service the vehicles given to them.

MP Accuses Minister of Corruption, Fraud, Perjury
MB271225 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The Gokwe East member of parliament, Comrade Byron Hove, has strongly castigated a senior cabinet member for alleged corruption, fraud, and perjury, and contempt of parliament.

Comrade Hove, who is the ZANU-PF back-bencher, chastised the minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, when he told a stunned House of Assembly yesterday that the minister had condoned corruption within the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

The Gokwe member of parliament made these allegations during the debate on the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the largest parastatal in Zimbabwe. He called on the authorities to act immediately on Comrade Ushewokunze and three others involved in the irregular sale of railways property in Botswana and in the South African so-called homealnd, Bophuthatswana.

Comrade Hove accused Comrade Ushewokunze of thinking that he is above the law, and of believing that he is a law unto himself. The Public Accounts Committe report tabled in the house names a former railways assistant general manager, Comrade (Peter Nimapare) a Botswana-based Zimbabwean lawyer, Mr (Sento), and a Mr (Herbert Mooresby-White), as having been involved in the illegal sale of railways property valued at 180,000 dollars. It has explained that the property was sold to Mr (Sento) for just over 45,000 dollars.

Two 'Bandits' Killed by Security Forces
MB300620 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Security forces shot and killed two bandits during a contact in the Nkayi communal lands on Friday. A police spokesman said one AK rifle and three fully loaded magazines were recovered and followup operations are continuing.